

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 240

PRICE TWO CENTS

WAITERS AND COOKS AT THE PARKER HOUSE JOIN HOTEL STRIKERS

Porters Also Walk Out and
Manager Declares Union
Official Gave Signal to Quit
During Conference

MR. DODGE IS FIRM

Declares He Will Not Deal
With Men and Fills Vacan-
cies at Georgian, Promising
Normal Service

Waiters, porters and cooks at the Parker house, one of the J. W. Whipple Company hotels, joined the strike of Boston hotel workers at 1 o'clock today. They quit just as the guests were seating themselves for luncheon.

The walkout occurred immediately upon the termination of a conference between representatives of the Whipple company, Edward Blochinger, organizer of the hotel workers, and Thomas C. Connolly, attorney for the International Hotel Workers Union.

It was reported that some of the chambermaids went out also.

That Mr. Blochinger gave the strike signal is charged by Manager Hart of the Parker house. Mr. Hart says:

"We were holding a conference at the Parker house for the final adjustment of the differences. The porters had asked for more pay and time off. The management offered to give the porters a \$5 a month increase with two days off with pay."

"Then Blochinger and Connolly made the demand that we hire an entirely new set of porters, and do away with the head porter system. As it is now, we have an agreement with the head porter. He hires his own men. We couldn't abrogate our agreement with him and we told Blochinger and Connolly so."

"Blochinger went to the door. The next thing we knew the strike had begun. There was somebody waiting to take the signal from Blochinger."

George A. Dodge, proprietor of the Georgian, from which 40 waiters walked out last night, said at noon today that he had filled most of the strikers' places and promised to give patrons normal service.

The men want the management to conform to the agreement made at the Hotel Tourane: \$25 a month wages, two days off each month and the right to keep tips. Edward Blochinger says he is determined to keep the men out until their demands are granted.

At the Adams house everything is going on as usual and no representatives of the hotel men have called upon the officials there.

Mr. Dodge of the Georgian said: "Last night when I was 25 miles out of Boston I tried to get to the Georgian as soon as I could. The men promised there would be no strike declared until I got there. When I reached the hotel, however, I found my men had left. My record with union labor is clear. Every nail driven in the wooden work of Paragon park and every wire laid in the lighting of it was done by union labor. In the various places of amusement and enterprise with which I am connected, I have always dealt with union labor and always propose to. If the men come to me properly affiliated, I will meet them."

About 70 cooks and waiters struck at the Georgian Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock. The men demanded recognition of the union, increase of wages for bus boys, elevator boys, timekeepers, porters, glass men, chambermaids, pantry workers, linen and scrub maids.

When Mr. Dodge came he received the demands of the union, through Edward Blochinger, organizer for the International Hotel Workers Union, and Thomas C. Connolly, attorney for the local union. He refused to deal with the committee, and told his employees outside the hotel that he would deal with them in person. They refused, and marched to the union headquarters, 724 Washington street.

The union officials say that the management of the Hotel Brunswick agreed to all of their demands on Thursday.

An ever-increasing number of Monitor subscribers and admirers had their first introduction to their favorite daily newspaper through the kindness of some friends of clean journalism who sent them their copies or otherwise put them in the way of receiving this leading example of clean journalism until an appreciation of the Monitor's real newspaper merit had been formed.

FRANKLIN FIELD POPULAR RECREATION GROUND



Spectators watching contestants bowl on the green provided by city of Boston



Cricket player of Beverly team ready for action



Both new and old tennis courts are popular with girl players

HELP FROM MEXICAN TROOPS DEMANDED

WASHINGTON—On the receipt today of an appeal from 150 mining companies located in the states of Sonora, Chihuahua and Lower California, the state department immediately ordered Ambassador Henry L. Wilson to demand that the Mexican government send sufficient troops to the affected district to give American property protection and to restore order.

Every effort is being made to get arms and ammunition to the Americans in Cananea district in order to enable them to protect themselves against the rebels who are numerous in that country. A request from the residents for rifles and ammunition was received by the department. Attempts are being made to ascertain where the nearest rifles available for this purpose can be obtained and when this is learned President Taft will be called upon to make an exception to his proclamation prohibiting the transportation of arms across the border.

AID READY FOR COPLEY SQUARE IMPROVEMENT

Descendants of Gov. John Winthrop, one of the founders of Boston, have come forward with an offer to assist the city in paying the cost of the proposed \$500,000 improvements in Copley square. The offer was made this noon by Frederick Winthrop of 286 Beacon street, speaking in behalf of the Winthrop descendants. They are willing to bear a "material part" of the cost of the proposed \$275,000 monumental features of the improvements. The sculptural parts of these monuments alone, as planned, will cost \$100,000.

Mr. Winthrop arrived at city hall just as Mayor Fitzgerald was about to depart for his campaign trip to Maine. The Mayor could pause but a few moments, but expressed himself as highly gratified by the offer and predicted that some way would now be found to push the work at once. He then turned Mr. Winthrop over to Secretary Leahy, who listened to the plan in detail.

The mayor some weeks ago had plans for the improvement made by Frank A. Bond, a landscape architect, but declared that the cost of the proposed improvement was prohibitive unless public spirited individuals came forward to help meet the expense.

SUIT BROUGHT TO RECOVER TAXES

Suit has been brought in the superior court by the American Woolen Company to recover excess taxes of \$2000 paid to the state, which the company call illegal and unconstitutional.

The company is capitalized at \$70,000,000. While it has factories and offices here, it officers say it is engaged in interstate commerce business and a large part of its property and employment of capital is outside the state.

SCHOONER SAVED BY HER PUMPS

The two-masted British schooner Walter Miller, Capt. C. F. Smith, arrived in the harbor today after escaping destruction at Cape Porpoise, Me. Her pumps kept her afloat.

POSTAL CLERK BY TAFT RULING MAY PRESIDE AT TOWN MEETING

John D. Coughlan of the money order division of the Boston postoffice and moderator of the town of Revere received today a copy of President Taft's executive order ruling that civil service employees may hold the temporary office of moderator of a town meeting. The President was asked for a ruling on the question by Congressman Roberts, on behalf of Mr. Coughlan, on account of protests made in some quarters in Revere.

The executive order is as follows: "The temporary office of moderator of a town meeting and offices of a like character are hereby excepted from the operation of the executive order of Jan. 17, 1873, prohibiting persons in the federal civil service from holding office under the charter or ordinances of any municipal corporation, and may be held by persons in the executive civil service. Membership in the civil service ought not to prevent an employee from taking part in the ordinary municipal affairs of the community in which he lives, where that part does not involve permanent service but only such a temporary duty as that of acting as chairman of a municipal business meeting, where such service is not compensated by any salary or other emolument, and where the attention required by such service does not interfere with the regular and efficient discharge of the duties of the federal office held."

"In the exercise of the privilege granted by this order officers and employees must not neglect their official duties, and must not engage in national, state or county political activity in violation of the civil service rules; and in seeking the local offices named or in performing the duties thereof employees shall not use the authority or influence of their federal positions nor take any active part in political management or in political campaigns."

NEW YORK—In protest against the imprisonment at Lawrence, Mass., of Joseph J. Ettor and Arthur Giovannetti since Jan. 28 last, William D. Haywood, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, announced today that on Sept. 30 all the I. W. W. men and women in all trades, will strike and will issue a call to all workmen of America to strike.

PLAN TO STRIKE AS ETTOR PROTEST

WASHINGTON—"Organized labor will not quit work in response to any call issued by William D. Haywood," said Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor when told of Mr. Haywood's threatened strike call to all American workmen.

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AMERICANS DOMINATE NICARAGUA SITUATION

WASHINGTON—Government successes over the rebel forces in several engagements in Nicaragua, resulting in the capture of a large number of the directing heads of the revolution, with the domination of the situation by the American naval forces now in the country, sum up the situation in that Central American republic.

Large forces of American marines and bluejackets are stationed at the important bridges and stations along the railroad, and Major Butler, commanding the marines, expressed the opinion that he will have little trouble protecting the railroad and maintaining communication between the capital and Corinto.

Reassuring advices were received at the naval department from Admiral Southerland regarding the situation of the Americans and other foreigners at Matagalpa. He reports he has been in communication with the plate and that rumors of their danger had been greatly exaggerated.

INTERVENTION OPPOSED
SAN SALVADOR—Resolutions of protest against American intervention in Nicaragua were adopted at a meeting of students here today.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS PREPARE TO ATTEND ENCAMPMENT

Boston Delegation to Atlantic
City Session Beginning To-
morrow Will Be the
Largest From Bay State

PARADE A FEATURE

Thousands of Men to March
on the Board Walk at Mid-
night Wednesday Dressed
as Filipinos and Cubans

United Spanish War Veterans of Boston and the state are preparing to attend the ninth annual encampment which will begin at Atlantic City tomorrow and continue until Sept. 12. Headquarters for the Massachusetts veterans have been opened at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City.

The headquarters party will leave Boston by special train and will consist of about 35, including Department Commander William Stopford, Senior Vice-Commander Neil F. McDonald, Department Surgeon James H. Malonson, Department Quartermaster George P. Field, Department Adjutant Edgar J. Whelpley and Assistant Department Adjutant Frederic E. Foye.

The Bay state men will pass Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at the convention; Thursday in Philadelphia and Friday and Saturday in New York. They will come home Sunday.

That the parade may be the more spectacular, midnight has been chosen for the starting time. This will be on Wednesday. Along the brilliantly lighted boardwalk of New Jersey's famous resort hundreds of men clad in Filipino costume will wend their way swinging the native bolo. Other hundreds will march as Cubans, others as Spaniards, all forming a pageant depicting scenes and conditions during the struggle that followed the sinking of the Maine and guerrilla warfare in the islands of the Pacific.

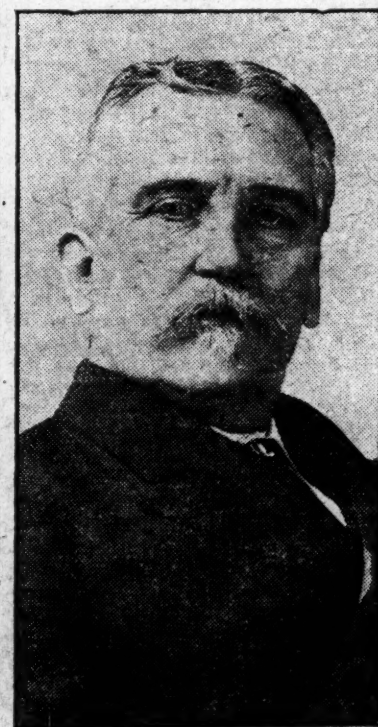
Governor Wilson will review the marching veterans.

Tomorrow, the opening day of the encampment, national headquarters will be established. There will be little going on outside of that. The veterans will attend services and concerts on Sunday. Receptions will be begun on Monday, and among them will be the exchange of felicitations between Effie M. Record, president-general of the auxiliary of Spanish War Veterans, and the commander-in-chief, Maurice Simmons and staff. A general fraternizing of war veteran dignitaries will be incidental to this.

The regular encampment sessions are to be held in Music hall, in the steel pier. They will be opened on Monday by the commander-in-chief. In the evening there will be a reception and military ball.

Governor Wilson will address the veterans in behalf of the state on Tuesday night. Mayor William Riddle will welcome them for the city. There will be addresses by dignitaries of the Grand Army, the Spanish War Veterans and officers of the United States army and national guard.

Department Chief of United Spanish War Veterans of State



(Photo by Chickering)
MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM STOPFORD

NORWAY ORDERS WIRELESS
NEW YORK—A special cable despatch to the New York Sun from Christiania says that the Norwegian government has made a contract with the Marconi Company for the erection of wireless stations in Norway and in the neighborhood of New York for commercial service.

B. & M. PRESENTS PLANS FOR ABOLISHING CROSSINGS AT SALEM

Adjourned Hearing on Ques-
tion Is Resumed Before
Special Commission Ap-
pointed by Superior Court

COUNSEL IS PRESENT

Proposition to Enlarge Fa-
mous Old Tunnel for Four
Tracks and Division of
Cost the Chief Interest

SALEM, Mass.—W. H. Coolidge, representing the Boston & Maine railroad, presented the plans of the road's engineers at the adjourned hearing on the abolition of grade crossings in Salem at city hall today. Patrick H. Cooney of Natick, sided. Representatives of the state and city were in attendance.

The crossings to be abolished are at Mill street, Norman street, Bridge street and North street. The North street crossing is on the North Reading branch but the other three are on the main line, in the center of the city. The railroad has agreed that the abolition of the crossings is necessary for the safety and convenience of the public and that they should be abolished on present locations, so that practically all that remains is to decide upon the best method, the grades, and to apportion the cost to be paid by the railroad, city, county and state.

The three main line crossings are directly connected with the famous old Salem tunnel, which extends under Washington street. The track at the present time is a single one. The Boston & Maine wants to enlarge the tunnel to permit of four tracks. The question of what part of the expense of enlarging the tunnel should be borne by the city is really the one in which the city is most vitally interested.

While the city authorities feel that four-tracking the tunnel would be of benefit to the city, they question whether the city should be called upon to assist in paying for this very essential improvement and great benefit to the railroad.

The Bay State street railroad is particularly interested in the problem at the North street crossing, in that the tracks extend along Bridge and North streets and the abolition of the grade crossing there means a relocation of the street railroad tracks at higher grades than at present.

The Boston & Eastern railroad has a location at the northern end of the tunnel and also crosses the North street crossing on an elevated structure. At the latter location the problem involves the possibility of a "two story" street, which would mean a long, high climb to the Boston & Eastern station.

The general plan of the Boston & Maine railroad, is a depression, but on account of the present levels, it means going down considerably below tide water, which will necessitate water-proofing throughout and also the raising of the grades of the streets in the vicinity very materially, which in turn means large damage to surrounding property.

GOV. FOSS SAYS HE WON'T TALK POLITICS IN COMING CAMPAIGN

Governor Foss today told his plans for his primary campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He said that he did not purpose to make an extensive campaign and would make no political speeches.

Mr. Foss said he had speaking engagements for every day next week that would take him part of the time into western Massachusetts. "I shall speak at Springfield and Holyoke among other places," he said. When asked if he would talk on the trolley situation in the western part of the state, the Governor said: "Yes, I shall. I shall tell them what the railroads are going to do for them, that they are going to provide the necessary accommodations for them without placing as a condition that the people of western Massachusetts and of the state generally must sell their birthright."

At the head of the Foss forces will be Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, and Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Boston Democratic city committee. Mayor Fitzgerald is said to be supporting the Governor and is expected to take the stump for him.

The first rally in Governor Foss' behalf is scheduled for tonight, when Mr. Maynard plans to organize the Foss support. Hyde Park into a campaign rally will be held throughout the state and it is planned to have the Governor speak every evening up to the night before the primaries.

PRESIDENT TAFT IS WELCOMED AT DEEPER WATERWAYS MEETING

Rousing Reception Is Ac-
corded Him When He Ar-
rives at New London on the
Yacht Mayflower

TALKS TO THORNG

Chief Figure at Fort Gris-
wold Celebration Held by
Delegates to Convention on
Its Closing Day

NEW LONDON, Conn.—President Taft arrived at the dock of the Griswold hotel at the mouth of the Thames river at Groton at 12:20 p. m. today. He was given a rousing reception by 2000 people who awaited his coming on the shore and the pier where he landed. He came here to address the closing session of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association.

For nearly an hour before 12 o'clock, when the Mayflower was due, the yacht was dimly made out far out on Long Island sound. When the Mayflower was within 10 minutes of her anchorage the presidential salute was fired by the battleship Illinois and two revenue cutters. As the Mayflower passed these ships there was a flourish of trumpets. Anchors were dropped at 1:40 o'clock. Some time was occupied by officers on government ships who called and paid their respects to the President.

The blue and white flag of the President waved from the mainmast of the Mayflower and when he came ashore it was in a roomy launch with the President's flag fluttering at the bow and the stars and stripes from the stern. As he left the Mayflower a presidential salute was sounded and the launch waited near the yacht until the last gun was fired.

Taking his seat in an automobile, the President proceeded to the hotel, escorted by two bands.

This afternoon the President had lunch and then gave a reception to members of the waterways association. At 2 o'clock he proceeded by automobile, at the head of a long auto procession of delegates, to Ft. Griswold, where he delivered his address.

The members of the Taft party which came ashore were Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Loughlin, a sister of Mrs. Taft; Maj. Thomas L. Rhoades, the President's military aide, and W. W. Michler, assistant secretary to the President.

After lunch President Taft held a reception in the rotunda of the hotel.

The three days' sessions of the fifth annual convention of the association came to a close today with the election of officers and the selection of Jacksonville, Fla., as the place for holding next year's meetings, and the recommendation that Troy, N. Y., be given the convention in 1914.

Governor Foss of Massachusetts, John Barrett of the Pan-American Union, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, Howard D. Hadley, president of the Quebec-Miami International Highway Association of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Commodore J. W. Miller, vice-president of the Cape Cod Construction Company, were among the speakers at the second session of the convention Thursday.

The meeting at which Governor Foss made the principal address Thursday night was in a theater crowded to the doors. It followed the dinner given by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

Governor Foss said, in part: "I look upon the project for the development of the deeper waterways along the coast as the most hopeful move ever inaugurated for the development of New England."

"The development of the canal and river system of a country is just as vital to its prosperity as its railroads. The commercial outlook for New England in particular would be hopeless if it were not for the present awakening to the needs of her waterways."

"We are now at a period in our growth when we must not only conserve the resources of our country, but also cut down expenses. Distribution costs are among the heaviest charges which we have to meet today; and we are beginning to feel this expense. It affects the cost of living. It bears most heavily upon those who can least afford it. Our remedy must be the same that has proved effective in other countries. We must reduce the cost of distribution by providing cheap transportation by water."

"I expect to see the Connecticut river fully developed for freight vessels at least as far as Springfield and perhaps Holyoke. I expect to see a system of freight-carrying interurban trolley lines developed in central and western Massachusetts which will bring the agricultural products of the state to their inland harbors and which will thus furnish for our inland waterway system the most effective means of supplementing our present railroad service. I expect to see the Merrimack dredged out so that barges, at least, may proceed beyond the northern border of the state and perhaps even as far as Nashua."

"There is no country of commercial consequence today which has depended

(Continued on page five, column six)

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SOUTH AMERICANS' TRAFFIC LINES
AND TRADE ATTITUDE PROMISING

Traveling Representative of Southern Commercial Congress Finds Facilities and People Favor Business

To show how South American countries are preparing transportation lines that shall handle their products through the Panama canal, the southern commercial congress has been making an investigation in South America with the aid of a special writer. In the following article this writer presents up-to-date information that is likely to be of interest to North American business men.

By WILLIAM A. REID

THROUGHOUT Latin-America the Pan-American railway links are gradually uniting. While the journey from New York to Buenos Aires by rail may never become popular, although probably possible within a few years, the various branches of this great system will prove feeders for the ships.

Argentina railways, building northward, have almost met the Bolivian rails coming from Lake Titicaca southward; northward from this lake the traveler now journeys by rail as far as Cuzco, and it is planned to have this line the famous Oroya railway; then the all-rail journey from Lima, Peru, to Buenos Aires will be possible. The new line from Arica, on the coast, to La Paz is completed and was inaugurated on Aug. 6 of the present year, thus giving the Bolivian capital three outlets to the Pacific.

The thousand-mile trip from Valparaíso to Buenos Aires is now an interesting railway ride via the Andean tunnel; Chile's "longitudinal railway" from Tacna in the north to Port Montt in the south is rapidly uniting its links. Its total length will be more than 2100 miles and owing to the peculiar shape of the republic, this main artery will be crossed by no fewer than 28 transversal lines, about 20 of which are already completed and in active operation. These are Chile's feeders for her ports.

Toward the primeval forests of Brazil a representative of the Pan-American Union is now en route for the purpose of attending the opening of the Madeira railway, which has just been completed around the rapids of this great river. From Guayaquil to Quito the new railway has been in operation some months; in fact, all over South America railway building has been most active, and the end is not in sight.

All over the world the construction of railways has been followed by commercial development; and the vast plains, forests and mountains of South America, teeming with man's necessities, are rapidly being linked with the ports of entry, where also a wonderful change is being wrought in the construction of docks.

Ports, Docks and Trade

At Rio de Janeiro the visitor marvels at the magnificent new docks, apparently large and powerful enough to handle the commerce of the world; at Callao, already completed the largest

docks on the west coast; Valparaíso is spending millions in building docks and protecting her harbor, while the Chilean Steamship Company has ordered several more ships to be placed in the Panama-Pacific trade; at Buenos Aires one is lost in the vast sea of steam and sailing vessels, perhaps no port in the world presenting a greater area covered with ships waiting to load and unload cargo; Guayaquil officials will make this harbor one of the safest and most active of the west coast, Montevideo has recently expended several million dollars in improving her port and in beautifying her two miles of waterfront.

New and fast steamships from Callao to Panama are bringing passengers and mail to our doors in record time and the recent decrease in cable rates permits the exporter to talk with his South American customer at less expense than ever before.

As typical examples of the earnestness with which the South American business man is preparing to handle products from the United States, a firm in the heart of the country, La Paz, is acting as sales agent in Bolivia for a well known North American product. The head of the firm has paid two visits to the States and on both occasions he remained several months; he studied the manufacture of the goods by spending much time in the factory; he noted the selling plans, the methods of payment, and in fact he made himself thoroughly familiar with the goods and their distribution, and he is now applying this practical knowledge to sales in his own country. He is having marked success in introducing his North American goods.

Another example: In a city of Argentina a young business man has taken the

agency for a certain make of automobile. Before doing so, however, he visited the factory in the States and spent months in acquainting himself with the various departments of the auto business. He is an authority in his section of country, and is meeting with success in introducing American machines.

A native engineer in Peru furnishes another example. He completed his professional training in the States and is now actively pushing the sale of North American instruments in west coast countries. A Chilean gentleman offers still another illustration. He is selling North American paints in various parts of South America. He, too, has been to the States to study the manufacture of his specialty, and incidentally to observe business life and customs.

Attitude Cordial

These typical examples tend to show how the South American business man prepares to do business by spending time and money to meet North Americans and to study our methods. Are our business men devoting a corresponding amount of energy toward cultivating the South American field?

I have found the South American business man more cordial, in my opinion, than is the case in North America. This in a measure might be accounted for from the fact that the former is not so constantly preyed upon and even annoyed as is often the case in the States. Be that as it may, I am sure, after years of business association with the Latin American, that a gentleman with proper credentials will receive a welcome and the products he has to offer a careful consideration.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

CURRENT subjects are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

SACRAMENTO UNION—The way in which the East is taking care of the tremendous fruit shipments from California, accepting hundreds of carloads daily, is evidence that the fear that, when the new orchards came into bearing, the market would be overstocked, was groundless. The East is becoming fruitarian as rapidly as the demand can be supplied. What was at one time a table delicacy is now recognized staple food, nourishing, refreshing. . . . Not only are fresh fruits sought in the markets, but dried and evaporated fruits are freely used when the other are unobtainable. It is estimated that the present fruit production in the United States could easily be quadrupled without the product becoming a drug on the market. There should be no hesitancy in breaking new ground and setting out both deciduous and citrus fruit trees, for prices will remain profitable after orchards yet unmet will have come into full bearing.

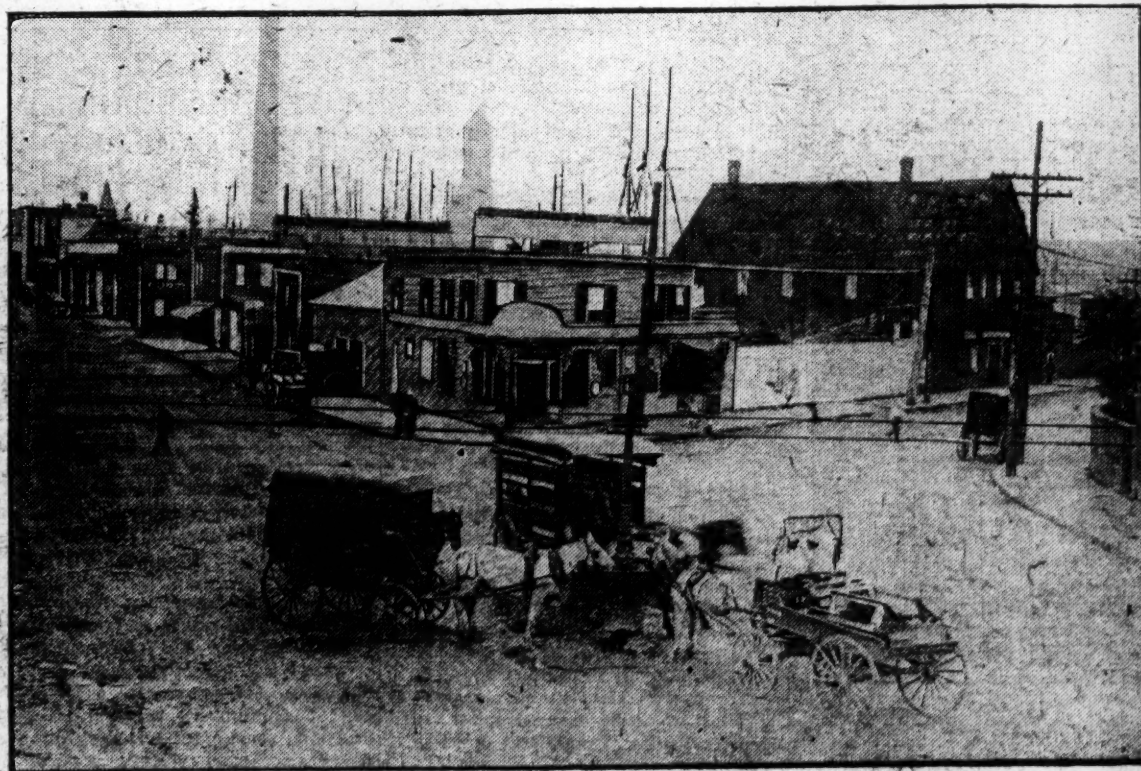
MEMPHIS NEWS-SCIMITAR—The price of shoes is going up in this country, and the manufacturers insist that it is because they find it impossible to get the material to make them without paying from 10 to 35 per cent more than was paid a few years ago. . . . They claim that steaks have gone up because of the scarcity of cattle, and that shoes are going up with them. We are shipping abroad nearly \$20,000,000 worth of shoes a year, and many of these go to countries where the high protective tariffs prevail. . . . Foreigners can buy our shoes cheaper than they are sold to the home people is not known, but it has been positively demonstrated that the price of American shoes is lower in London than in New York. The difference of the price at wholesale is two or three cents a pound in favor of London. The retail prices for various cuts are in some instances even more striking. American shoes, for instance, in New York, were quoted at 28 cents, while the same cuts were sold in London at 19½ cents. The claim that the foreigner pays the tax will find difficulty in explaining itself, in view of these disclosures.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—A substitute for wood made out of straw is attracting considerable attention in Europe, where the steadily increasing price of lumber makes the question one of no small importance. It is fashioned with a single piece of machinery by a process at once simple and inexpensive. The straw waste is first split longitudinally, according to a description given in the Scientific American, and this is done by a special cutting device to destroy the resiliency in the stalk. The ripped material is then placed in the machine

together with certain ingredients, being laid upon a traveling plate. The latter is kept at a certain uniform temperature by means of steam so as to cook the straw and substances associated therewith. When this stage has been carried to the requisite degree intense pressure is applied, the results of which are to knit or compress the fibers of straw very closely and tightly together to form a homogeneous mass. A pressure of between two and three tons per square inch is required in order to produce the best results, and the fabric issues from the machine in continuous lengths of the required thickness and width to be sawed as desired. In general appearance the material resembles whitewood. The first experiments were made five years ago.

NEWARK NEWS—It is a subject of frequent complaint that it is disproportionately difficult to induce men such as successful business concerns employ, to assume the task of running city governments. Unfavorable comparisons are frequent between the executive managers of industries, and those of cities. Inasmuch as nine-tenths of the city executive's work is administrative, the comparison is valid. Making due allowances for the fact that democracy is apt to be good-natured to the point of being shiftless, and that the qualities of a good campaigner and a good manager are not common in combination; there are other reasons that make men of executive ability hesitate. The manager of a corporation works with a free hand within certain broad lines of policy. He is unhampered; in fact, every possible facility is provided him to put his ideas into effect and to enforce his orders. He is encouraged to develop his initiative, and he is given authority to accord with his responsibility. He feels that he amounts to something, can take pride in his work; in fact, has that dignified sense of pleasure which comes from being in real charge of large operations. . . . The unfortunate city executive seeking efficiency (which means low taxes) has to weave in and out of a mass of restrictions and limitations, persuade others to see eye to eye with him, and by the time he has gotten anywhere he has dissipated the energy that ought to be spent in developing his ideas. . . . And at the end, he is very fortunate if he has not got to try to make his plan fit some lawyer's formal and legalistic yardstick. Very naturally, men of executive ability dread to undertake the task, realizing too well that the fruit of their talent will hardly have a chance to show itself through the intricacies in which they must work. Before we can hope for a permanent elevation of our standard of city executives, we will have to pass an enabling act for them. We will have to give an efficient man a chance to use his efficiency in our service.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Sheridan square, one of city's important thoroughfares, is situated at end of Albany street lumber district

Sheridan square, at the southerly end of the Albany street lumber district, is an important thoroughfare, being formed by the intersection of Northampton, Albany, Southampton and Hampden streets. From the square can be seen the masts of the lumber schooners that come to Massachusetts avenue.

The construction of Albany street covered a period of 80 years, beginning in

1839, and completed by a series of short extensions and improvements beginning at Beach street. Northampton street was laid out and named in 1819, along the line of a much used road, starting at what was called the neck at Albany street and Northampton street, and continuing to Hill's dam, a tidalwater dam at a point where Northampton and Tremont streets now cross.

The whole district beyond, toward the west and north, was flat, and it high tide there was an expanse of water where now stand the opera house, Symphony hall, Conservatory of Music, Art Museum and other structures. Persons now living in Boston tell of fishing for flounders and eunners near the point where Horticultural hall now stands.

MONITOR BOOTH LIKED
AT GALVESTON FETE

Christian Science exposition at cotton carnival in Galveston, Tex., August, 1912

It is said by many of those who attended the cotton carnival at Galveston, that the Christian Science Monitor booth was one of the most attractive to be found there. The committee was fortunate in obtaining a most desirable location, the booth being the first thing to meet the eye upon entering the building from the plaza, where Ellery's Italian band played during the carnival. The gulf breeze made the booth entirely comfortable, notwithstanding the intensely hot weather. The plan and design of the booth was the work of a young woman artist, who selected the colors of green and white which served to emphasize the coolness and freshness of the place.

The walls of the booth were of soft white cotton rope, embellished with green rosettes of crepe paper. There was green-figured matting on the floor and some palms and pot plants. Easy wicker chairs and long wall seats covered with green burlap furnished comfort for those who came in to rest and read the literature. There was a center table with a parlor electric lamp which at night made the booth quite cozy. Several neat and attractive signs indicating the nature of the booth and its purpose were placed in advantageous positions, and thousands availed themselves of the opportunity during the progress of the carnival to get the Monitor and other literature which the booth gave out free.

A register was kept for those who

wished literature sent them later on, and of these there were quite a large number. The booth received every day for distribution 100 Monitors and distributed also a large number of Sentinels and Journals. The number registering and asking for literature was much larger than in any previous year.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE MAY COME
NEW YORK—A deputation of Welsh Americans who are promoting an international estedford at Pittsburgh next year called on Mr. Lloyd-George and invited him to attend, says a Welsh message to the New York Herald.

The chancellor replied that it was impossible, owing to his parliamentary duties, to accept an invitation for the fourth of July, but if there were any possibility of finding a more convenient date he would take the matter under consideration.

TEHERAN SITUATION EASIER
(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—The financial situation at Teheran has been somewhat relieved by a further advance on the part of the British government in order that the situation in the south of Persia may be more effectively dealt with. An expedition under Kavam-el-Mulk, the deputy Governor of Shiraz, will immediately proceed against Soviet-ed Dowleh, the brigand leader.

GIFT OF \$200,000 TO
VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)
MANCHESTER, Eng.—About £40,000 has been left by John Hall of Silver-leaf, St. Leonards, Sussex, for public educational purposes.

Subject to the life interest of his two nieces he left £40,000 to Victoria University, Manchester; in memory of his brother, Sir Samuel Hall, K. C.; £20,000 will go for a Samuel Hall professorship in chemistry, £15,000 for a Samuel Hall professorship in philosophy, £25,000 for not less than two Samuel Hall scholarships in chemistry and £2500 for not more than two Samuel Hall scholarships in philosophy.

The ultimate residue of his property he left to the Victoria University for John Hall scholarships.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY WIRELESS
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Colonel Seely, secretary for war, has announced that, his attention having been called to recent remarkable developments in wireless telegraphy, he has decided to appoint a committee to consider the application of these developments to the needs of the army. Sir Henry Norman will be the chairman of this committee.

ZOO INCREASINGLY POPULAR
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There were 33,201 visitors on August bank holiday to the Zoological Gardens, as compared with 24,484 on the corresponding holiday last year. It is stated that though the giraffe is generally considered by the populace ugly, the hippopotamus, on the other hand, until he opens his mouth for a bun, is rather admired.

WILLS HOMES TO TENANTS

PHILADELPHIA—Eighteen Philadelphia families are owners of the homes in which they lived under the will of William Hawkins of Philadelphia. The houses bequeathed by Mr. Hawkins had been rented from him by the beneficiaries for years. The houses are worth between \$2000 and \$3000 each.

KING OF SPAIN TO VISIT FRANCE
(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—It is stated on good authority that immediately on the signing of the treaty with France the King of Spain will pay an official visit to Paris, and will confer on M. Fallieres the Order of the Golden Fleece.

TURKISH AMNESTY
CAUSING SURPRISE

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—No step of the new ministry has caused more astonishment than the amnesty to the supporters of Abdul Hamid. These men have never shown the slightest weakening in their opposition to the new regime. They have on the contrary steadily maintained their former views.

What the influences which have brought about a step which to many of the friends of Turkey seems not merely injudicious but dangerous has not yet been disclosed, and there are some who even doubt whether the Hamidian supporters will risk their persons in Constantinople.

If the Sultan himself had been released public opinion would have been scarcely less astonished, as it is common knowledge that he acted through and by the advice of the very men it is now proposed to recall.

CHANNEL FIRING
DANGER DOUBTED

(Special to the Monitor)

DOVER, England—It has been stated in Berlin that the Kronprinz, a German liner, on passing Dover had come within range of firing from the Dover forts and had narrowly escaped being hit. The information, derived from official sources not only throws doubt on the possibility of such an occurrence, but shows the care that is taken by the authorities to insure proper precautions during gunnery exercises.

During the firing from the various batteries whenever any shipping comes within the danger area practice is suspended and red flags are conspicuously displayed on the batteries. Several large targets are towed by tugs at various ranges into the channel, the presence of these plainly indicating to any ship what is taking place.

Firing ceases when any ship is within a mile or so of the range. It is quite a common occurrence for the channel shell firing to be watched by passengers on the cross-channel mail packets.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, occupying special parlor cars, are scheduled to arrive at South station over the New Haven road at 11 o'clock tonight from New London, Conn.

William B. Weatherbee, signal engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway, with headquarters at Hoboken, N. J. is a business visitor at North and South stations today.

Because of the New England fair at Worcester the Boston & Albany road is hauling extra equipment on regular trains.

Vice-President H. J. Horn of the Boston & Maine road is inspecting the Massachusetts Central section of the Southern division by special train accompanied by superintendents, train masters and chief dispatchers.

The District Deputy Grand Masters Association occupied special Pullman cars attached to the Boston & Maine road's White mountain express from North station at 8 o'clock this morning en route to Kineo, Me.

The Boston & Albany handled a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard horses in American Express Company service into South station yesterday, consigned to the Boston market, Brighton delivery.

The bridge department of the Southern division of the Boston & Maine road has a large force of men, under Foreman Samuel Crutcher, strengthening the bridge over the Merrimack river at Bow Junction for heavy new power.

The New England Coal & Coke works has received at the Everett plant, a number of new modern coke rack cars, which are being loaded for southern New England points.

The motive power department of the eastern district of the New Haven road is running Atlantic type grasshopper relief engines through the Readville shops for general repairs.

THE BEST FLOUR

and one that contains the most nutritive is the Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. Cook Book mailed free. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

Lending Library W. B. Clarke Co. All the new novels 25 & 33 Tremont St. 3c per day

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
BOSTON—The Greyhound.
CASTLE SQUARE—The Fortune Hunter.
COLONIAL—The Quaker Girl.
HOLLIS—May Robson.
MAJESTIC—The Million.
PARK—Rose Stahl.
PLYMOUTH—The Man From Home.
SHUBERT—Over Night.
ST. JAMES—The New York Idea.
TREMONT—Count of Luxembourg.

NEW YORK

CASINO—The Merry Countess.
COLLIER—Bunny Pulls the Strings.
EMPIRE—John Drew.
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—Little Miss Brown.
GAIETY—Oscar.
GLOBE—The Rose Maid.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HARRIS—The Model.
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—The Slave.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—Robin Hood.
MAXINE ELLIOTT—Ready Money.
PLAYHOUSE—Bought and Paid For.
PROCTORS—Vaudeville.
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—Master of House.
WALLACE—Disraeli.

CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—The Garden of Allah.
CORT—The Bird of Paradise.
GARRICK—The Bird of Paradise.
GRAND—Oscar.
ILLINOIS—Oscar.
LA SALLE—The Girl at the Gate.
MAYVICKS—The Little Rebel.
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIC—Putting It Over.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND SAID TO NEED GOVERNMENT HELP

In the following interview granted to a special representative of the Monitor by Mr. Alexander, the manager of the National Sugar Beet Association, Ltd., emphasis is laid on the need of government assistance for the sugar beet industry in England.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The recent withdrawal of the British government from the Brussels convention has once more brought to the front the question of the growing in England of sugar beet, and with a view to learning what effect the action of the government is likely to have on this nascent English industry, and what the prospects of the industry itself are considered to be, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Mr. Alexander, the manager of the National Sugar Beet Association, Ltd.

Mr. Alexander said he had no reason to believe that the withdrawal of the government would have any present effect on the English sugar industry. It was thought, however, by some people that it might cause the governments of the continental countries concerned, to take advantage of the arrangement which made it possible for the convention to be abrogated with the consent of all the contracting parties. In such circumstances it was difficult to know what would happen.

On the other hand, there was the possibility that, in the event of its not being annulled in the immediate future, the convention might be annulled in five years' time. In these circumstances the question of the growing of sugar beet in England was a most uncertain one, and it was unlikely that people would be willing to embark their capital on an industry whose prospects were so extremely doubtful.

Mr. Alexander went on to draw attention to a statement made in the House of Commons on Aug. 7 last by the prime minister, in which he had hinted at the possibility of government assistance to the sugar beet industry in England. This statement, Mr. Alexander remarked, seemed to have passed practically unnoticed in the press, and yet it was a statement of considerable importance, both for the hope it actually held out for the policy it advocated. Mr. Asquith's statement was as follows:

"As regards the cultivation of beet in this country the withdrawal from the convention leaves our hands—and that is an important matter from my point of view—perfectly free. It will enable the British government, if so minded, to give a preference to the products of our own colonies. That is one of the results, but everybody must agree that that would be a result in the direction of which I need not say my majesty's present advisers do not intend to advance."

"In regard to the cultivation of beet sugar in this country, I agree . . . that giving bounties is not the form in which it should be encouraged, but I see no reason by this nascent industry—I am expressing no opinion of my own—should not receive assistance from our development fund in its early stages. Whether that would be described as a bounty or not by foreign countries I do not know."

"Of course it may be, and without expressing any opinion of my own, and still less, without giving any pledge, I should think that it would be a monstrous thing that the government of this country should have its hands tied with regard to the development of a domestic and local industry by an arrangement with foreign countries. What we want and what we have got by the withdrawal from the convention is complete economic freedom."

Mr. Alexander remarked that if this was not protection it was something uncommonly like it, and the enunciation of such a policy by the head of a free trade government was a matter of no little interest. Mr. Alexander also pointed out that without protection in some form or other it would be practically impossible for the sugar beet industry in England to make any real progress, and the policy outlined by the premier seemed to indicate that this was recognized by the government of the day.

There was no objection, he explained, so far as the convention was concerned, to the institution of bounties in any country, provided that the sugar produced was not exported to other countries. After all, the great aim of growing sugar in England would be to supply ourselves with our own sugar instead of being dependent, as heretofore, on that of other countries.

Asked as to how beet sugar compared with cane, Mr. Alexander replied that it was every whit as good, and in fact it was practically impossible to tell one from the other. It might be said that there was no difference whatever between sugar produced from beet and that produced from cane; each could be, and was, molded into the same shapes and given the same appearance; beet sugar was as sweet as that produced from cane; in fact, one was to all intents and purposes exactly similar to the other.

Factory Being Erected

Lately, Mr. Alexander continued, much had been done to cultivate the sugar beet in England, but it might be said that all previous experiments in growing it had been more or less in the nature of garden operations. At the present moment, a factory was in the course of construction at Cantley, in Norfolk, and already some 4000 acres in its neighborhood were under beet.

Asked whether England as a whole was suitable for the growing of sugar beet, Mr. Alexander said that certain



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LORD DENBIGH
Chairman of the National Sugar Beet Association

soils alone lent themselves to its cultivation, and these, of course, would be found in certain parts of the country where it was grown, while other parts would be quite unsuitable. Light friable soils, with a depth of at any rate 12 inches, were best suited to the growing of sugar beet.

It was only possible to grow a crop every three or four years, and thus a farmer who was growing beet for sale to a factory would arrange to lay down beet on one part of his property one year, on another part the next, and so on, filling in the intervening years with crops of cereals. He would thus be en-

abled to produce a crop of beet every year, a most important consideration, especially in view of the fact that he would have a market for his beet as soon as it was ready and would get his money down, instead of having to wait for his market as he would have to do in the case, for instance, of wheat.

This matter of prompt returns was a most important one, for the money thus obtained supplied him with funds for the development of his property and for other necessary purposes just at a time when such funds were most needed. Of course there was no inducement to grow sugar beet except for the definite purpose of supplying a factory, and again, it would be useless to grow it in a place where the cost of carriage would be great. Sugar beet is a very perishable article, and has to be handled at once, and thus the crop is transferred as quickly as possible to the nearest factory.

Return Is Certain

Asked what inducement there was for a farmer to grow beet as opposed to other crops, Mr. Alexander replied that beet offered a certain return, as its price remained practically constant, and it would not be grown except for the purposes of supplying a factory in the neighborhood, thus insuring a certain market. In addition to this was the fact that the growing of sugar beet tended to improve the soil, not by reason of any virtue in the beet itself, but because of the work which had to be put into the soil to enable it to be grown at all.

The growing of beet was far more dependable than the growing of any other crop, and any farmer who attempted it on scientific lines should succeed in obtaining a profit. It would only be attempted, however, in connection with a factory, and the cultivation of sugar beet in England would only increase in direct proportion to the increase in the number and the size of factories.

At present there seemed little prospect of any factory being started beyond the one in Norfolk, as the outlook with regard to sugar in England was at the present moment of far too uncertain a nature to make it worth the while of capital to embark on so hazardous an undertaking. Any development, therefore, which might take place in the industry in England, could only come as the result of definite assistance on the part of government; otherwise operations are likely to be confined to the factory in Norfolk.

ROAD ALONG RIVER TO SEA IS PORTLAND PLAN

Highway on Bank of Columbia in Scheme of Oregonians to Unite Civic and Commercial Center With Contributory Rural Localities

PORTLAND, Ore.—To construct a scenic wagon and automobile highway along the Columbia river from Portland to the sea is the purpose of many officials and other citizens of Portland.

Samuel Hill, who came to the city to attend a meeting on the subject said in a preliminary conference, reported in the Oregonian, that unless the farmers of surrounding towns are given freer access to the city, Portland will become a dormant community. "Unless there is a way to help the rural sections to grow," said Mr. Hill, "the city will come to a standstill. And there is no better way of helping them to grow than by providing good roads."

Mr. Hill is enthusiastic over the pro-

posed highway from Portland to the mouth of the Columbia and to the resorts along Clatsop beach. This movement has been under the auspices of the Portland Automobile Club, but now the people in the counties have become interested and are joining with Portland to secure the improvement.

The plan, as outlined by Julius L. Meier, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the road meeting, is to have a wide, substantial boulevard, hugging the banks of the river, so that it will be a scenic road as well as an avenue of commerce. The method by which the necessary expenses are to be met has not been devised, but it has been proposed that each county, through a system of taxation, pay for that portion of the road lying within its borders.

MOTOR-DRIVEN LINER MAKING FIRST VOYAGE

NEW ORLEANS.—The arrival of the motor-driven ocean liner Christian X, of the Hamburg-American line, from Hamburg by way of Puerto Mexico, is commented on by the Picayune as the first event in the new era of marine construction when cumbersome steam engines, with their boilers, furnaces and coal bunkers are replaced by compact internal combustion engines.

The Christian X, embodying the latest ideas in marine construction, was built at the yards of Burmeister & Wain, at Copenhagen. The dimensions of the ship are as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 370 feet; greatest beam, 53 feet; height of hurricane deck above water, 30 feet. She can carry 7400 tons; her displacement, loaded, is about 9800 tons.

The engines of the oil-liner may be reversed from full speed ahead to full speed astern in about eight seconds. They are started or reversed by means of compressed air, which is controlled directly by levers operated from the engineer's platform.

CHEMISTS HOLD ANNUAL CONGRESS

NEW YORK.—At the opening session of the eighth annual congress of applied chemistry here today there were readings and discussions in chemical industry and discovery.

There are 24 different sections of the congress meeting in various parts of the city.

BANKS MUST NOT ADVERTISE THEIR SAVINGS BUSINESS

SAN FRANCISCO.—National banks in California must cease advertising that they conduct savings departments. This order has been made by William R. Williams, state superintendent of banks. The superintendent explains his position in the following extract from his letter of notification:

"Under the national bank act you have no authority to conduct a savings department. You may, indeed, pay interest on deposits, but the money you receive is demand money and emphatically you cannot loan money on real estate, one of the primary securities for savings departments—savings banks. Your investments and loans are not governed and restricted as is contemplated by savings bank laws, and you cannot give to the public the protection to which it is entitled when it deposits its money as savings."

"It is unnecessary to advise you, perhaps, that your use of the phrase 'savings department' is a deception on the public of this state. You cannot departmentalize your national bank and you cannot create a savings department as that phrase is understood and explicitly by the people of California. We believe it is our duty to take such steps as will prevent the use of the phrase 'savings department' by your institution either in advertising or in the conduct of your affairs in your relation to the public."

NEW PLANS FOR LIBRARY

CLARKSTON, Idaho.—The Clarkston library board has accepted the new set of plans supplied by Architect Nave of Lewiston and as soon as blue prints are made and specifications written they will be submitted to Mr. Carnegie.

QUINCY CLASSES IN VOCATIONAL WORK STARTED



HENRY L. UPTON
Master Willard school

QUINCY, Mass.—The Willard school, in the granite section of which Henry L. Upton is master, has made a radical departure from the work of the school in the past.

As a part of the plan for vocational training, outlined by a committee of citizens appointed by the school committee, and cooperating with Supt. A. L. Barbour, a vocational class for boys, in charge of Harold E. Dempsey, and one for girls under Miss Helena Dempsey have been started in the Willard school. These classes are intended for pupils whose natural bent is along mechanical lines.

One half the time is devoted to hand work of the kind which will give the pupils experience in doing useful things. The boys' work includes practice in drawing, free hand drawing and applied design, modeling, wood working, cane seating, printing, shoe tapping, etc. The boys' first task is to partition off a room in the attic for a cooking room.

The hand work for the girls includes cooking, sewing, domestic and laundry work, etc.

NEGOTIATIONS ON CANAL EXPECTED TO BE FINANCIAL

WASHINGTON.—Sir Edward Grey's letter of Thursday to the Gateshead chamber of commerce is regarded here as indicating that the negotiations of the British government and of the United States government on the Panama canal will have a financial basis, the foreign secretary's argument being that British shipping is to be burdened with an undue proportion of the charges for the maintenance of the canal, through the complete exemption from tolls of American coastwise shipping.

From information gathered by Prof. E. R. Johnson, special commissioner under the direction of the secretary of war, it is estimated that, with 10,000,000 tons of business, there would be an income inadequate to meet the cost of operations and maintenance, allow \$500,000 a year for sanitation of the zone, and provide a fair rate of interest on the \$375,000,000 which the canal has cost.

Officials here believe that they will have little difficulty in showing that the exemption of American coastwise traffic from tolls has no influence upon British shipping, and consequently that no discrimination is proposed in violation of treaty rights.

BRITISH SOCIETY PRESIDENT GIVEN OFFICIAL JEWEL

A president's jewel has been adopted by the British Charitable Society for the first time in its history. At a meeting in Youngs hotel last night the emblem was presented to George William Bentley, the president, by Arthur A. Harker. It is in the form of a gold garter star surmounted by the society seal in royal blue enamel.

A gift to the organization, by another member, was an engraved parchment bearing a reproduction of the president's badge. This is to be signed by each president so that the British Charitable Society will always have the signatures of its past presidents and wearers of the badge of office.

GET BIDS ON STEEL

Bids were received Thursday by the Boston transit commission for 1000 tons of reinforcing steel rods for the Dorchester tunnel and the Boylston street subway. The Lackawanna Steel Company bid \$31.20 a ton of 2000 pounds, Jones & Laughlin Steel Company \$32 and the Carnegie Steel Company \$32.20. The award probably will not be made until Tuesday.

WILLS MONEY TO COLLEGES

PITTSFIELD.—Harvard University and Middlebury College are named as beneficiaries in the will of Daniel A. Kimball, for many years president of the House of the National Bank of Stockbridge. Mr. Kimball provided that the estate, valued at \$125,000, be divided between the two colleges after the passing of his wife and daughter. St. Joseph hospital in Providence, R. I., is given \$1000.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BRIDGEWATER

A carrier system will be established Nov. 15. There will be four carriers and one substitute. The carrier who has the route about the center of the town will make three trips daily. The routes have been laid out and accepted by the department.

There will be a Progressive party rally this evening in the town hall. The executive committee has engaged Wendell P. Thorne of Boston and Alvin C. Howes of Middleboro as speakers.

The members of the fire department have voted to form a relief association and a meeting will be held later in the month.

Arthur C. Sample of Park avenue has been chosen captain of the Congregational basketball team for the fourth consecutive year. It will play some of the fastest teams in this section and among them will be the normal school first. Reginald Leach has been chosen manager.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The officers of the East Bridgewater board for the ensuing year are: President, Cleveland A. Chandler; vice-president, George M. Webber; secretary, Herbert C. Thordike; treasurer, Edward V. Morse; executive committee, Robert O. Harris, Henry Moorhouse, Charles L. Nutter, Samuel K. Nutter and Charles Waterman. The board has passed a resolution protesting against the discontinuance of the 12:43 mail. It appointed a committee to confer with the railroad authorities with a view of having a train set up at the station for the betterment of shipping and receiving facilities.

A meeting of those interested in the Progressive party was held Thursday evening in the Masonic building.

The regular meeting of the Epworth League will be held this evening at the Methodist church.

MAYNARD

The grammar schools reopen Monday. The registrars of voters will be in session on Thursday evening, Sept. 19. Miss Agnes Garvey, who formerly taught in the second grade at the Main street grammar school, will teach this year in the third grade.

NEWS BRIEFS

KENTUCKY DAM NEARLY FINISHED
WINCHESTER, Ky.—Lock and dam No. 14, near the mouth of Sturgeon creek on the upper Kentucky, is nearly completed and contractors expect to have it thrown open to traffic late in the fall. This will give slack water navigation up to Beattyville and Proctor the year round.

FARMING CONGRESS CALLED
TOPEKA, Kan.—Edwin Taylor, president of the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress, and W. Y. Morgan, secretary, have issued a call for a meeting to be held in Hutchinson Nov. 19 and 20. The congress will discuss plans for improving the crop yields in Kansas, conservation of nature's resources and irrigation. There are to be 3007 delegates in the convention.

SECURES BEET LANDS
VISALIA, Cal.—Officials of the San Joaquin Valley Sugar Company, which was recently organized to take over the affairs of the local sugar factory, have secured control of about 3000 acres of beet sugar lands and are arranging to send representatives into the sugar beet districts of southern California to induce men to take charge of the lands and grow beets here.

BUILDING HIGH POWER LINE
MAXWELL, Cal.—From Maxwell north to the Spalding ranch, the Northern California Power Company is building a high power line to furnish power for motors to pump water to irrigate the 11,000-acre ranch. Manager Knock states that at least 4000 horsepower will be required on the ranch.

TEXAN WINS HIGH HONORS

MCKINNEY, Tex.—A telegram received here announced that Shirley Graves, who was born and reared in this city, has just received a Ph. D. degree from Chicago University, having finished his five year graduating course in four years and received the highest honors conferred by that institution. He is one of only 12 men attaining that honor during the existence of the university. Mr. Graves is a graduate of the McKinney high school and Texas Christian University.

SEEKS CARNEGIE LIBRARY

GARFIELD, Wash.—The plans for securing a Carnegie library for Garfield, which have been under consideration for some time, are being formulated. Dr. G. M. MacGregor, who is chairman of the committee, hopes to be able to submit the question of voting a maintenance tax at the November election.

NEW PORTABLE HOUSE DEvised

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Among the many new methods of making building easy is a new portable screened house devised here, which can be erected in about an hour's time.

This is to replace the ordinary canvas tent, and can also be used for a summer house. In case of unfavorable weather conditions protection may be had by the use of waterproof canvas curtains. Each section is numbered, and thus allows of the house being taken apart and the sections reassembled in another place, should a change of location at any time be desired.

ROCKLAND

Mrs. Nettie Everson, president of the Plymouth County Women's Relief Corps Association will entertain the officers of that organization in Grand Army hall this afternoon. She will be assisted by the past presidents of Hartshorn corps.

William J. Barry and Emory Gorham have been drawn as jurors for the September term of the superior civil court at Plymouth, which opens Monday.

Miss Alice Smith has returned from a two months European trip.

Louis Wolf has been appointed deputy grand president of Granite lodge, Sons of St. George of Quincy.

The registrars of voters held a meeting at their office Thursday evening for the registration of voters for the primaries Sept. 24.

QUINCY

George L. Gill Rehoboth lodge, I. O. O. F., held a roll call in Odd Fellows hall Thursday evening and many members responded to their names. The meeting opened with a supper.

The city officials and clerks at city hall will hold an outing at Elcock's grove, Braintree, Saturday.

At a meeting of the Bethany Congregational church Thursday evening plans were formed for the work of the coming year.

The Rev. Carl G. Horst of the Wollaston Unitarian church, who has been passing the summer at Ossipee, N. H., has returned. Services will be resumed at the church Sunday.

STONEHAM

These graduates of the high school last June will enter colleges this fall: Miss Helen R. Boyce, Simmons; Miss Esther M. Patch, Mt. Holyoke; Miss Laura M. Baldwin and Miss Mary E. Fallon, state normal school, Salem; Victor Barwood, Harvard; Arthur B. Cogan, Harvard; Nelson W. Dempsey, Tufts; Paul L. Keenan, Boston University law school; Wesley C. Thompson, Dartmouth. After a year's preparatory course, Clifford E. Patten will enter Dartmouth.

MALDEN

The Rev. William F. Berry, a graduate of the Maplewood and high schools of this city, was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church of Sanbornville, N. H., Thursday.

President Sullivan of the Bay State street railway has sent word to Mayor George L. Farrell that he will meet him Monday evening to arrange for relaying the tracks on Ferry street so that the city may repave the street.

BEDFORD

The sewer department has awarded contracts for sewer extension in various parts of the city, a distance of 600 feet, at a contract price of \$7000.

Tuesday evening the aldermen will hear petitioners for laying out and building Douglas road and Chestnut avenue. Mayor Charles S. Taylor has a dozen estimates from contractors for building the West Bedford fire station and ward room.

WAKEFIELD

The public library has been reopened, after being closed for extensive interior improvements, and the trustees Thursday night voted to add several shelves of books intended for reading by mothers to children entering the first grades of the public schools and several volumes of books designed to aid non-English-speaking residents to learn the language.

WHITMAN

Tomorrow the annual outing of the Gen. G. A. Custer camp, S. of V., is to be held at the Rockland house, Nantasket. An invitation has been extended to the members of the D. A. Russell post, G. A. R., to accompany the Sons, and many have accepted.

The annual tag day of the Visiting Nurses Association will be held on Sept. 28.

MIDDLEBORO

The total enrolment of the central schools is 945, and it is expected it will reach nearly 1000. There are 192 in the high school, the largest number in years.

The Elks carnival which is being held at Lakeside park will close tomorrow evening. There will be band concerts and dancing.

NORWELL

The Odd Fellows lodge of Weymouth will hold a field day at Ridge hill grove tomorrow.

The Universalist church at Assinippi will open next Sunday. Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, of Hanover, will hold a lawn party at Ridge hill grove Saturday evening.

SHARON

A reception was held at the home of Mrs. Harry Tuttle Thursday for the benefit of the church extension work of St. John's Episcopal church.

The schools have an attendance of 410. Sewing and carpentering have been introduced in grade 8.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The names of Farnum Gillispie, George Logue, Harry L. Tower, Harvey Dunham and Carol W. Pearl are on the notices for the meeting of citizens to organize a Progressive town committee this evening.

MELROSE

A meeting of the Wilson-Marshall Club will be held Wednesday evening. The Dallinger campaign committee has organized in the interests of former Senator F. W. Dallinger of Cambridge for Congress in the eighth district.

CONCORD

These graduates of the Concord high school will enter the following colleges: Alec Bresth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Arthur Goding, Columbia University; Frank Coolidge and Laurence Richardson, Harvard; Miss Florence Hubbard, Simmons; Miss Dorothy Dodge, Radcliffe; Miss Josephine Potter, state normal school; Miss Gladys McGregor, Waltham business college; Everett Montague, Y. M. C. A. college, civil engineering; David Potter, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, and Russell Quimby, Brown.

The last time that any citizen may register before the state primary Sept. 24, will be next Tuesday evening, Sept. 10 at the town hall from 7:30 to 9 o'clock.

A meeting of the Democrats will take place next Wednesday evening in Monument hall, Concord, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club.

WEYMOUTH

The school committee has elected the following teachers: Shaw school, Ernest L. Savory of Cotuit, master; James Humphrey school, Joseph Crowell, master; high school, Louis H. Carter, John W. Cosgrove, Audrey J. Duffy and Bertha F. Cunningham; Athens school, Margaret Dingwell; Jefferson, Ruth Reidy; Howe, Inez M. Alleg; Pond school, Ruth Allen; Mollis school, Louise Uptdale; instructor in drawing, Miss Susie Avery. The latter is a graduate of the state normal art school, and this summer she took a special course of study at the summer school at Harvard University.

DANDOLPH

Cominander Rufus I. Jones of Capt. Horace Niles post, 110, G. A. R., has been appointed inspecting officer of A. St. John Chamber post of Stoughton.

D. D. G. C. William M. Bustard and suite of Blue Hill lodge, K. of P., will make an official visit to Cienmug lodge of Stoughton this evening.

Efforts are being made among the several storekeepers to close their places of business one afternoon a week through the entire year.

The water commissioners are installing a bubbling drinking fountain in North Main street, near the Baptist church.

ARLINGTON

The Arlington Democratic Club has just been organized with Timothy F. Collins, chairman of the Democratic town committee, as president. The other officials are vice-president, Daniel W. Granahan; secretary, Daniel F. Ahern; treasurer, Thomas J. Green; executive committee, James P. Daley, George I. Doe, George H. Lowe, Roger W. Homer, George C. Tewksbury, John F. Quinn, Augustus F. Crowley, James M. Mead, John W. Harrington and Patrick Quinn.

All the public schools will reopen Tuesday morning for the fall term.

BROOKLINE

Edgestones have been set in a portion of Boylston street, which is being altered and widened between High and Cypress streets. The work is progressing rapidly, though there still remains much of the stone ledge beyond the Lincoln school to be blasted away.

The warrants calling the state primary have been distributed to the citizens by the police. The primary will be held Sept. 24. The polls at town hall will be open from 6 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

ABINGTON

The Woman's Guild of the First Congregational church will tender a reception to the Rev. Albert S. Hawkes, its new pastor, and Mrs. Hawkes Wednesday evening. Cyril Lydon has been appointed manager and Ralph McKeown captain of the high school football team.

WINCHESTER

Rev. Joel H. Metcalf and party are expected to return from Europe Monday.

The local Democratic Club is planning a series of rallies to start next Wednesday evening in Lyceum hall.

The subject of grade crossings will be first on the warrant for the next town meeting.

HANOVER

The annual field day of the West Hanover fire department will be held on the grounds at the residence of Charles Russell, King street, tomorrow.

The Brotherhood of the North Hanover Baptist church this evening will hear Donald Young tell of his experiences in the Olympic games.

HOLBROOK

The Progressive town committee has organized with Bela C. Remington as chairman, Richard H. MacDonald secretary and Samuel A. Linnell treasurer.

Holbrook commandery U. O. G. S. held a meeting in Pythian hall Thursday evening.

AMUSEMENTS

Royal Blue Line Motor Tours
From Hotel Brunswick
Daily and Sunday, to Plymouth, Gloucester, Nahant, Concord, Lexington. All day 100-mile tours, \$5.00, including dinner; half-day 50-mile tours, \$2.50. Licensed drivers, expert guide drivers. Two-day tour to Newport and Narragansett Pier. Illustrated folders and tickets at Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor Office, and leading hotels and travel agencies. Phone B. B. 4122.

Follow The BLUE FLAG TO NORUMBEGA
Autumn on the Coast
The Blue Flag
Opens Daily 10 A.M.
F

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

REPUBLICAN—President Taft at New London, Conn., to address the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterway Association.

DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson spends the day at Seagirt.

PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt visits Fargo and Jamestown, touring North Dakota.

SOCIALIST—Eugene V. Debs speaks in Los Angeles. Tonight he leaves the Pacific coast for Phoenix, Ariz.

PROHIBITION—Eugene W. Chaffin continues his automobile trips in the country surrounding Waterville, Me.

ELECTORAL TANGLE
NEARING SOLUTION
SAYS C. D. HILLES

By CHARLES D. HILLES
(Chairman Republican national committee)

Step by step, the new third party is being forced, either through process of law, the pressure of public opinion, or the efficiency of a belated conscience, to relinquish its hold upon the Republican machinery in various states where, through peculiarities in the state election laws, the Progressive party has been permitted temporarily to set the ex-President up as the Republican candidate for President. Much to Mr. Roosevelt's apparent chagrin, he and his party are daily being compelled to enter a more clean-cut campaign as out-and-out antagonists to the Republican party, instead of posing as progressives in one state, as Republicans in another, and as non-descripts in those that remain. Consequently, the question of whether the Republican electors will vote for the Republican candidate or for some one else, which early was one frankly vexing to all political workers, is well on the road to a complete and happy solution.

This is particularly true in the state of Pennsylvania, where the Progressive managers have definitely announced that they will straightway set about naming a complete set of third party electors. This is to be followed by the removal of the 20 avowed Roosevelt men now clinging like leeches to the Republican electoral ticket, and the substitution in their places of 20 sincere, dependable Republicans and Taft enthusiasts. As I have said in interviews given out during the past week, Mr. Flinn is not making a concession on this point. He simply has come to realize that he must permit the Taft followers to vote for Mr. Taft, for they will not be coerced into supporting the Flinn ticket at the point of a pistol. Mr. Flinn realizes, too, that the courts are open to the Taft people to oust "inappropriate electors" from the Republican ticket. Therefore, the Republican party will soon have regained full control of the party machinery in Pennsylvania, and the fight which it will wage in that state for Republican victory in November will be a memorable one.

The Maryland situation is equally satisfactory at the present time. Indeed, within a few days it is expected that the entire Roosevelt following will be expelled from its present feeble entrenchment behind the Republican breastworks, and the Taft managers placed in complete control. The state committee in Maryland has never passed out of Republican hands, and Chairman Hanna has called an early meeting to remove the remaining Roosevelt men, two of whom have already resigned, from the Republican electoral ticket, and fill their places with genuine Republicans who will support the party's nominees.

Kansas is another of the "retrograde" states which is now coming rapidly back into the legitimate column. The circuit court will decide within a few days whether the Roosevelt electors, who secured their place on the Republican ticket by concealing their intention of voting for Roosevelt whether Taft was victorious or not in Kansas, have a legal right to remain on the ticket. Regardless of what the court may decide, however, it is anticipated that the Roosevelt electors will come voluntarily to withdraw their names from the Republican ballot as "reappear, honestly at last, on a third ballot." The reason for this is explained by Representative Philip Campbell of Kansas, whose recent renomination for Congress, in spite of the personal opposition of Colonel Roosevelt, was a distinct Taft victory. Mr. Campbell says:

"I believe the Roosevelt electors will soon withdraw voluntarily from the Republican ticket for their own good. In fact, their own followers are urging such a move because of the feeling that a large part of the disgruntled Democratic contingent from which they must secure most of their support, are still Democratic enough not to vote the Republican ticket, but might be induced to join an independent party."

Altogether, the electoral situation is in splendid condition, and if the same progress is made during the next week or two that has been made in the past seven days, the Republican cause will be practically assured of success in November. Indeed, in forcing the third party to fight its own battle, instead of clinging to the reflected glory from the Republican party, I believe the end of the Bull Moose party is in sight. Certainly, it is already evident that only a very small Republican following will join an independent party, and the Bull Moose must, and doubtless will, recruit most of its "strength" from the disappointed Clark element of the Democratic party, which, of course, will merely increase Mr. Taft's and Mr. Sherman's lead over the two other tickets.

PROGRESSIVES OPEN
SEASON OF NOONDAY
CAMPAIGN RALLIES

Progressive leaders held their first noon rally of the campaign today at the gates of the Baker chocolate mills, Milton Lower Mills. Among those who spoke were Wendell P. Thore and K. C. McDonald, Jr. Tonight a Progressive rally is scheduled for Oakland hall, Mattapan. Charles S. Bird of Walpole, the Progressive party candidate for Governor, yesterday opened personal headquarters at 27 State street, just across Devonshire street, from the building in which the state headquarters of the Progressives is located. The Bird headquarters will be in charge of Ewing Hamlen of Cambridge, who will act during the state campaign as Mr. Bird's secretary.

The Progressives of Cambridge met to organize in the board of trade building Thursday night.

Arthur R. Henderson presided and addresses were made by former Mayor Fossick of Fitchburg, former Representative Russell A. Wood, Nelson B. Clark of Beverly, Councilman George H. Jennings, and the Rev. William D. Gay. The following committee was named to effect a permanent organization: Fred M. Ferris, Charles E. McPhee, Charles F. Field, George H. Jennings, John D. Merrill, Russell D. Crane and Russell A. Wood.

It was voted to put legislative candidates in the field at the state election. A Progressive Club was organized in Quincy Thursday night at the home of J. P. Roberts. A committee consisting of Mr. Roberts, H. J. Gurney, John Evans, G. L. Badger and N. W. Ellis was appointed to make plans for the permanent organization of the club.

PROGRESSIVES OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE
OPEN QUARTERS

MANCHESTER, N. H.—G. R. Wicker, professor of economy at Dartmouth, opened Progressive headquarters in the Pembroke building here today. Professor Wicker's opening gun in the New Hampshire contest was a "statement" to the voters signed by Gov. Robert P. Bass, who yesterday came out flatly for Colonel Roosevelt's third party. Governor Bass beseeches Winston Churchill to make the fight as the Progressive candidate for Governor.

The provisional committee named by the mass meeting of New Hampshire Progressives at Manchester, on July 20, with authority to act in regard to the nomination of independent candidates, made its report Thursday, recommending the nomination of Mr. Churchill as the candidate of the Progressives for Governor.

It is generally understood that Mr. Churchill will endorse the report and consent to stand as the candidate of the Progressives.

COL. ROOSEVELT
TAKES CONTEST TO
NORTH DAKOTA

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Colonel Roosevelt carried his missionary work into North Dakota today, starting here early with three scheduled speeches and the expectation of addressing crowds at the rear end of the train at half a dozen other stops.

Before the colonel had breakfast a crowd of several hundred people at Crookston, Minn., clamored for a speech and the candidate responded, expounding his views on Canadian reciprocity, the farmers' cooperative movement and the high cost of living.

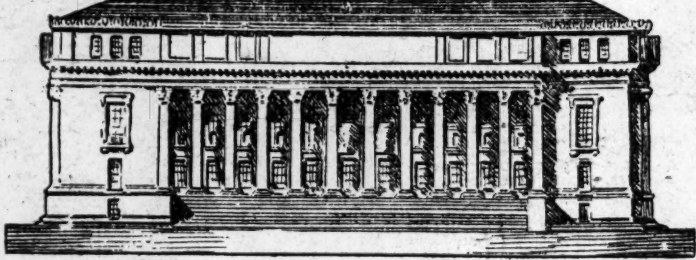
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Colonel Roosevelt made three speeches in this city and Minneapolis Thursday before leaving for North Dakota. He was the guest Thursday night at a "farm dinner" at the state fair grounds. Early in the day he spoke before a crowd at the fair and later at a luncheon of the Minnesota Progressive League at Minneapolis.

TRAINMEN OPPOSE GOV. FOSS
Governor Foss' candidacy for reelection will be opposed by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of Massachusetts on account of his action in regard to the full crew bill which was introduced into the Legislature last session, according to a letter sent to David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, by the legislative board of the brotherhood.

MR. WALKER GUEST AT LUNCHEON
LOWELL, Mass.—Joseph Walker of Brookline, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, was tendered a luncheon and reception here Thursday night by a number of his campaign supporters in this city. Royal K. Dexter, chairman of the Walker campaign committee, presided.

MONTANA SENATOR NAMED
GREAT FALLS, Mont.—H. C. Smith of Helena was nominated for United States senator by the Republican state convention here Thursday.

SKETCH OF NEW WIDENER LIBRARY



Work on \$1,000,000 memorial gift to Harvard University will soon be started

GOV. JOHNSON
AT NEW PARTY
CONVENTION

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, Colonel Roosevelt's running mate, stopped off here today to attend the Progressive convention. As he appeared before the state committee in Hotel Onondaga, he was greeted with cheers.

There was an ovation lasting nine minutes when the Governor was escorted to the convention platform by Chairman Hotchkiss and Gen. Horatio M. King. Several times he essayed to speak but the noise silenced him.

When the delegates to the state convention reassembled it was said by leaders that differences of opinion among delegates over the gubernatorial nomination of the Progressives had been adjusted to a large measure and that Comptroller Prendergast, of New York, would be selected.

The advocates of Bainbridge Colby who entered into a working agreement with Timothy L. Woodruff on Tuesday to prevent State Chairman Hotchkiss' friends from carrying off the nomination for him withdrew their plan at a conference which ended at 3:15 a. m. It was then announced that all the Colby strength would go to Mr. Prendergast, who, Mr. Woodruff stated, would not accept the nomination in the face of opposition.

OHIO NEW PARTY
NAMES A TICKET

COLUMBUS, O.—In the Progressive state convention here Thursday a platform, modeled on the national Progressive platform, was adopted, a full state ticket was nominated, and Governor Johnson of California, Progressive candidate for the vice-presidency, addressed the delegates before leaving for Syracuse, N. Y.

Arthur L. Garford of Elyria, who was named for Governor, was a candidate for that office in the Republican state convention, but was defeated. John L. Sullivan, candidate for secretary of state, who was nominated for the same office at the Republican convention, resigned Thursday as the Republican nominee.

DR. BUTLER URGED
AS HEAD OF TICKET

NEW YORK—Should the purpose of the organization leaders in this state be accepted by the Republican state convention the candidate of the party for Governor will be Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. This nomination, however, is contingent upon the willingness of Dr. Butler, who is now in Europe, to accept it.

BENTON COMMITTEE FORMED.
Chelsea supporters of Everett C. Benton of Belmont, a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, formed a Benton campaign committee at a meeting in G. A. R. hall Thursday night. E. R. Hoag, a former member of the council, was elected chairman, B. P. Nichols secretary and H. W. James treasurer.

NEW SPECIFICATIONS
ON NEPONSET WORK

New bids for the Neponset river improvement work will be asked for within a month, based upon new specifications containing modifications of the former set, it was learned at the office of the state board of health at the State House today. The new specifications will be for work along the lines of the plans of 1896, and it is expected that the board will direct that the improvement be started by the first of November if the bids produce a successful contract.

Additional appropriation from the Legislature is to be sought above the present sum of \$150,000. Other work is planned outside of the original designs in order to perfect the development of the river.

COMMITTEE MAY
CALL MR. MORGAN

WASHINGTON—Chairman Clapp said today that J. Pierpont Morgan will be called by the Senate campaign funds inquiry committee if his testimony is deemed necessary. Assurance has already been given that Colonel Roosevelt will be a witness along with W. R. Hearst, John D. Archbold, George B. Cortelyou, William Loeb, Jr., and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.

MR. FRENCH AND AGENT CONFER
Asa P. French, United States district attorney, held a conference today with Kirt De Belle, special agent for the department of justice, who is gathering evidence in connection with the Lawrence dynamite case. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. French said he had nothing to make public, but that it was possible a statement would be made early next week.

GOVERNOR WILSON
ANNOUNCES DATES
FOR WESTERN TRIP

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson today announced his middle western speaking dates:

Sept. 17—Sioux City, Ia.
Sept. 18—Minneapolis and St. Paul.
Sept. 19—Milwaukee.
Sept. 20—Columbus.
Sept. 21—Pittsburgh.

The Democratic state campaign will be opened with the Wilson meeting at Columbus, where Governor Harmon will be the presiding officer and Representatives James M. Cox, Democratic candidate for Governor, will be one of the speakers.

Governor Wilson will speak at a fair at Sioux City. He will make the trip in a special car, accompanied by his secretary, two stenographers and two typewriters.

Until his western trip his duties are: Sept. 9—Noon, opens tariff exhibit of Democratic committee in New York; night, addresses New York Press Club.
Sept. 10—Speaks at Spanish war veterans encampment at Atlantic City.
Sept. 12—Speaks at state fair at Syracuse, N. Y.

The governor received two delegations of Italians Thursday, one from Jersey City and the other from Brooklyn. He talked about immigration to them.

PRESIDENT TAFT
HAS CONFERENCE
ON HIS YACHT

NEW YORK—On board the yacht Mayflower Thursday night and this morning on his way to New London, Conn., President Taft held a political conference with C. P. Taft, his brother; Charles B. Hilles, chairman of the Republican national committee, and George R. Sheldon, its treasurer.

The President boarded the Mayflower in the Brooklyn navy yard, and steamed up the East river to the roar of the guns of a half-dozen war vessels in the yard, while hundreds of jacks lined the rails of the Mayflower and those of the warships.

After the President's engagement in New London he will board the Mayflower and steam up to Beverly. Mrs. Taft, Mr. Hilles and C. P. Taft will go on to Beverly with him.

The Mayflower is due in Beverly harbor early Saturday, and the President has no engagements that will take him away for several weeks.

MR. PELLETIER SPEAKS TWICE
Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney of Essex county, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, spoke at Greenfield and Northampton Thursday night. Other speakers were John F. MacDonald, former chairman of the Democratic state committee; Owen A. Cunningham and Whitfield Buck of Boston.

DESCENDANTS OF
MAYFLOWER MEET

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—The sixth congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants opened here today in the First church. The program for today is a general reception and luncheon to the delegates, their families and friends, a business meeting and a reception by Mrs. George D. Yeomans, a delegate from the New York society, at her summer residence, Cherry hill.

ELECT OFFICIALS IN PANAMA
PANAMA—The Assembly elected Rodolfo Chiari, Ramon Valdes and Aristides Arjon, first, second and third Vice-Presidents of the republic. Senor Chiari was elected unanimously.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH
MUSEUM SET FORTH IN
BLUE BOOK

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The annual returns of the British Museum were issued in the form of a Blue Book. It is recorded that the total number of visitors to the museum in 1911 was 723,571, a decrease of 16,295 in comparison with 1910. The number of readers to the reading room was 223,404, an increase of over 4000 on the figures for 1910, but still below the totals for 1904 and 1908. The daily average was 745, and the total number of volumes supplied during the year was just under 1,500,000, exclusive of the 20,000 volumes to which readers have free access in the reading room itself.

In the newspaper rooms the number of readers was 19,212, and the daily average of volumes of newspapers consulted was 223. The visits of students to other departments of the museum amounted to 37,911, the highest total yet recorded. There were increases in every department except those of British and medieval antiquities and coins and medals.

PLANS FOR WIDENER
MEMORIAL LIBRARY
AT HARVARD READY

Ground will be broken in a few days for the Harry Elkins Widener memorial library, to be erected on the site of Gore Hall in Harvard University yard, Cambridge, at a cost of more than \$1,000,000. The memorial is the gift of Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia. It will accommodate about 2,500,000 volumes, or five times as many as can be placed in Gore hall.

The stacks alone provide for nearly as many books as those in the New York public library, and the reading room will be larger than Bates hall in the Boston public library.

Harry Elkins Widener was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1907. He was fitted for college in Pottstown, Pa., at the Hill school. He developed a fondness for fine books and formed a library of rare and valuable books and manuscripts. After he passed away it was learned that he had given these books to Harvard University.

The Widener memorial library will be erected on the present site and to the south of Gore hall. The structure will be 206 by 275 feet. The main facade will front the interior of the yard and the main entrance will be directly south of Appleton chapel.

Widener memorial hall, 40 by 22 feet, lighted on each side by an interior court, will be located on the first floor, and will contain the Harry Elkins Widener collection.

The main reading room will be on the second floor, with special quarters for the English library on the third floor.

POSTAL CLERKS
ELECT OFFICERS;
END CONVENTION

The thirteenth annual convention of the United National Association of Post-office Clerks ended Thursday night in Boston with a dinner at the East Newton street armory. These officers were elected:

President, Frank T. Rogers of Chicago, who defeated John F. McDermott of Worcester by 341 to 123; vice-presidents, John A. Diamond of Philadelphia; Thomas F. O'Brien of Lewiston, Me.; Thomas F. Murphy of Wisconsin; secretary, William F. Gibbons of Scranton, Pa.; treasurer, Edwin W. Connors of Boston; chairman of the advisory board, Milton G. James of Alabama. Cleveland will be the next meeting place.

COMMERCE MEN TO
MAKE TEN-DAY TOUR
AFTER MEETING HERE

Arrangements are being completed for the tour through many of the principal cities of the country by the delegates to the congress of the international chambers of commerce at the end of September, when the sessions of the gathering in Boston terminate. The tour will occupy 10 days and start on Sept. 29 or 30. About 400 guests will travel in a special train, equipped with dining, sleeping and parlor cars, over the Boston & Albany road, in charge of C. E. Colony, city ticket agent.

Among the cities included in the itinerary are Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dayton, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Visits will be made to national institutions, public buildings, parks and other state and city features, while an inspection of railroad terminals and port facilities also will be included in the trip. The various systems of business transaction in connection with private and public corporations will be outlined to the tourists and they will be afforded an opportunity to examine the steel works, the meat markets, grain yards, and as many of the extensive plants as their short stay in each city will permit.



C. E. COLONY
City ticket agent, in charge of coming commerce men's tour

A. Shuman & Co.

The Soft Hat Season Opens
at Shuman Corner

Handsome styles in imported and domestic soft hats—Austrian velours, English tweeds and high-grade American felts—in desirable shapes. Business and college men will find these models comfortable, serviceable and stylish.

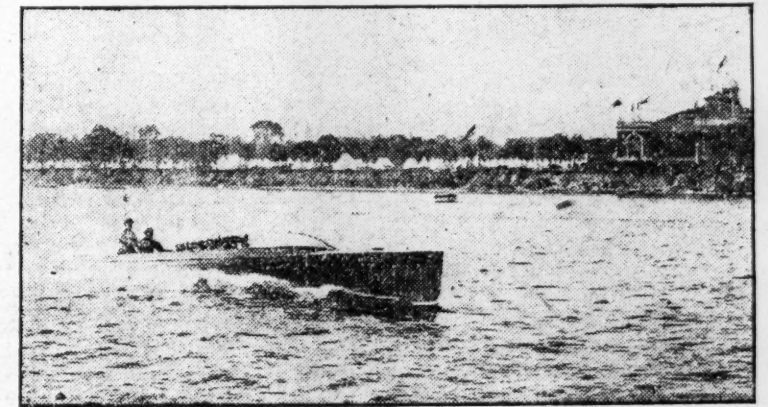
\$3.00 to \$5.00

The Peter Faneuil

Soft hats and derbys, made in the best factory in the country to our own order, of selected high grade fur, with all-silk band and binding, carry the Shuman guarantee for wear and satisfaction. Unexcelled at

\$3.00

Shuman Corner, Boston

SIR GEORGE REID AT TORONTO
FAIR ADVISES ARMAMENTS

Water events at exposition on shore of Lake Ontario attract visitors from the displays in buildings

TORONTO, Ont.—Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia in England, speaking at the Canadian exhibition before representatives of the transportation interests, said that the Australians are responding to the call of the sea. In reference to the Australian fleet Sir George expressed his conviction that the way to secure peace was to be absolutely prepared on the shortest possible notice for war.

"The vital point about this empire is," he said, "that it is divided—may I say, united, rather—by so many oceans, and that we can be invaded far more fatally upon the high seas than upon our territories. Our fleets must always be ready to fight, and to fight at once."

One result of Sir George Reid's visit it is said, is the probability that next year an Australian exhibit will occupy a prominent place in one of the buildings. The transatlantic branch of transportation, represented by large steamship models, is one of the centers of interest. Alongside the most modern of steamships are a series of engravings representing the development of sailing and steam vessels from the early part of the last century.

Among the events that have given the water side of the fair attraction is the exhibition of fast motor boats.

ing of is our "breaking faith" in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Mr. Hadley, in his speech on the subject of "Cutting through to Canada," declared that "up in the Adirondack regions of northern New York, scheming politicians are planning a water power trust. The plan is already made, but the scheme should be stopped."

He advocated that the state of New York acquire large storage reservoirs.

Congressman Miller told of the progress of the work on the Cape Cod canal. Mayor Fitzgerald declared a great saving would be made in transporting raw materials from the South to the industries of the North over an inside canal.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he was interested in developing the Connecticut river so that Holyoke and Springfield may become ports, and wanted the Merrimack improved in order to bring Manchester, Lowell and Lawrence in close touch with the sea.

General Bancroft of Boston spoke on "Boston's Port Development," giving a description of the work now in progress and quoting from harbor figures to show Boston's present high position as a port of world and domestic commerce.

For purity and deliciousness
Burnett's Vanilla

is in a class by itself.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

HAS SIMPLE OR DRESSY EFFECT

Model for child's dress that is easily changed

FROCKS, such as this one, that are made all in one yet shirred at the waist line and worn with a belt, are among the most fashionable and the prettiest for the little children. They are very simple and easy to make and they are very becoming and effective so that they seem to fill all the requirements. The small front view to the left of the figure shows the dress as it is without the shirring and with high neck and longer sleeves. The two effects are so different that it is hard to realize that the change is made by such simple means, yet the fact remains.

All childish materials are appropriate, the pretty little Dresden challis and the like as well as the cotton fabrics, and for trimming can be used a contrasting material or banding. If a very dainty, dressy effect is wanted, the dress can be made of fine Persian or handkerchief lawn with embroidered banding as trimming and worn with a sash in place of a belt. Chambrays are always charming for playtime wear and this season trimming of plaid cut on the bias is exceedingly smart.

In the illustration, white lawn is trimmed with blue and white stripes. The dress consists of only three pieces and the closing is made invisibly at the back. The sleeves are just prettily full and are stitched to the armhole.

For the 4-year size, the dress will require 2½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 27 inches wide to trim as illustrated.

The pattern (7554) cut in sizes for children from 2 to 6 years of age, can be bought at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



LAUNDRY HELP

To iron "cold starched" pieces without any trouble whatever take the required amount of starch, dissolve in cold water, adding enough boiling water to make starch warm. Dip parts to be starched into it, rubbing or soaking starch well in. Fold and let remain all night, says Uncle Remus' Home Magazine. Thus treated the pieces will iron as easily and as well as the clothes starched without starch sticking and rolling up on the goods.

MEND YOUR CLOTHES AT ONCE

Best ways of doing the work

THERE is a great deal of truth in the accusation made against modern women that they do not know how to mend either their clothes or their household goods properly, says the Philadelphia North American.

Mending is an art, a distinct art, that should be taught in the schools. Then the girls should make use of the knowledge in keeping their stockings darned, clothes mended and table and bed linen patched wherever there is the slightest need of it.

Our great-grandmothers always darned their table napery in the pattern of the damask; and if they did it, why is it not possible for the housewife of today to do the same?

A very good way, however, to mend linen of all kinds, table and bed linen, handkerchiefs, towels, dresses, blouses, etc., is to put the torn portion in an embroidery frame, stretching the linen around the hole so that it lies straight in the frame. Then it can be darned without trouble by hand, or can be placed under the presser foot of the sewing machine, after it has been released from the pressure by unscrewing the screw directly over the top of the foot bar, then stitching back and forth, guiding the material with your hands as you work.

It is quite simple to darn linen on the machine so that it requires close inspection to detect the place where it was worn.

Stockings and all sorts of woolen garments should be carefully watched for worn places and, as soon as they become thin, should be darned before a hole appears. It is far easier to darn a thin place than it is to darn a hole. Thin

spots should be darned closely, but not tight; and as for small holes, do the work over a polished stocking darning that can be bought for 5 cents.

Large holes should be whipped around the edges before they are darned; then the threads will not pull out and the jagged place will present a neat appearance. If the hole is very large, an excellent plan is to tack a piece of net as near the color of the goods as possible over it, and work the darning threads in and out of the meshes, catching them in the edges of the material as you work.

Holes in woolen dresses should be darned with woolen thread matching the material in color. A good way to obtain this is to unravel out several strands from the material itself and darn with it, working in and out with the weave; then press the darned place on the wrong side and you will scarcely be able to see where the hole once was.

Gloves or any kind of skin should always be mended with cotton of the same shade; even silk gloves should be mended with cotton. When kid or suede gloves have holes in them, place a small piece of the kid under the hole and darn the gloves down to it. It is always better to patch a glove like this on the wrong side than to attempt to draw the hole together and thus decrease the size of the glove.

Patches should be placed over or under all large holes. People often try to darn large holes, but this is a mistake for it can never be done satisfactorily. Always patch with the same material as used in the thing to be patched. If the material is faded or discolored with age try to get a piece of a like age to make the patch of, or fade the material by placing it in the sun.

TOP COAT ON GENEROUS LINES

Cut in most cases in three quarter length

THE top coat, whether of mannish material and cut for sporting events or developed in soft supple satins or velvets, will be a feature of the fall wardrobe. There are many types of top coats these days which the well-gowned woman demands, where one, or, at the most, two, sufficed a few years ago, says the New York Tribune.

There is the utility top coat to be worn over the useful and practical cloth dress which is found in every wardrobe. This, in turn, is different from the coat of mannish cut which the inclemencies of the weather force the sports-loving woman to don. The former, although cut on the severe tailored lines, lack the shapelessness of the more mannish coat. The curves of the female figure are discernible, while the top coat, like brother's, makes it necessary at times to look twice to discern the sex.

As this coat is intended to be slipped on easily over dresses of cloth and silk it is cut on generous lines. This fall the bulk of these coats are being cut in the three-quarter length rather than reaching to the hem of the gown. When the three-quarter length is not practical the seven-eighths measurement is adopted. The rough surface goods are the favorites for a coat of this type, the chinchillas in particular being very popular. All of the boucle weaves are likewise used, and the tweeds and serges have many followers. For general wear the double-faced or reversible materials are ideal, and while at first thought it might seem that they more properly were applicable for the sporting coats, they are quite as

practical for general street wear. Care must be taken, on the other hand, not to purchase too heavy a quality if one expects to wear the coat when shopping or "running around." As a rule, the face of these cloths is woolen, even velvet, zibeline, homespun, serge or one of the corded weaves, with the under surface displaying a Scotch plaid pattern.

When the materials are so thick that a seam is impracticable they are bound with mohair stress, which gives a neat tailored finish. Some have yokes both in the front and in the back, others merely show the yoke in front or in the back. There is a very smart coat in tan chinchilla, with a deep yoke in the back joined to the skirt portion by a notch forming the seam. This yoke reaches almost to the waist line, which is marked in the back by a wide strap pulled through a large tortoise shell buckle. The Robespierre collar adds the new mode to the front of the coat. Very sensibly, most of the new coats can be buttoned snugly to the throat when Jack Frost is busy, and can quite as easily be worn open when the Indian summer makes the day warm and balmy.

Another novel and interesting point in regard to the cut of these coats is that while they are roomy and "comfy" around the upper portion of the figure they narrow perceptibly from the waist down.

A little soap or black lead rubbed on the hinge of a squeaking door, will often remedy matters.

TRIED RECIPES

CREAM OF CARROT SOUP

MAKE two quarts of white broth, using an old bowl. Pare 12 carrots and slice fine the outer red parts, rejecting the hard inner portions; put into a saucepan with two large tablespoonfuls of butter, a pint of water, salt, pepper and a pinch of sugar; cover and simmer for an hour; add a pound of white bread crumbs which have been soaked in cold water and been squeezed dry, then the broth, rub through a sieve, heat without boiling, add a pint of hot cream and a tablespoonful of butter. Serve with fried bread, diced.

EGGS IN CURRY

Cook half a dozen eggs in water just below the boiling point for half an hour. Melt three level tablespoonfuls of butter and add one level tablespoonful of finely minced or grated onion; rub in three level tablespoonfuls of flour and a level teaspoon of curry powder. Add one cup of white stock either from chicken or veal and cook five minutes, then add two thirds cup of thin cream and bring to the boiling point again; season with salt. Take shells from the eggs and cut them in quarters, then arrange on a dish and pour the curry round and over them.

CREAM CAKES

Four ounces of butter, one teaspoonful of sifted flour, one teaspoon of water, four eggs, a pinch of salt and a small pinch of soda. Put the cup of water in a saucepan to boil. When it boils put in all the flour and stir well until it forms a smooth velvety lump; let this get cold, then beat in the eggs, one by one, with the salt and soda; beat this thoroughly. Have a baking pan well greased and with a dessert spoon drop in pieces of the dough. They must not touch; leave space for them to rise; it takes a half hour for them to bake; after they are cold cut with a pair of scissors, a using a good board on a stand capable of adjustment to various heights.

In ironing I followed the same idea of specialization, all starched pieces first, all flat pieces last. It is this separation and specialization that enable the worker to "speed up" as no other plan allows. I noticed that when I sprinkled clothes

CREAMED LOBSTER
Pick the meat from a boiled lobster and chop it. Melt one tablespoonful of butter in the chafing dish, stir in one tablespoonful of flour, add one cupful of milk and stir until boiling, season with salt, pepper and grated nutmeg. Put in the lobster and simmer for 10 minutes, add one teaspoonful of lemon juice and two tablespoonfuls of cream; reheat, but do not boil. Serve with thinly cut buttered brown bread.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

MEAT HINTS

In buying low-priced cuts of meats more care must be taken in cooking and in serving them or they will not be palatable.

In some markets the ends of the sirloin and T-bone steaks are cut off and sold separately. The flavor of these cuts is as good as any part of the animal, but the meat is coarser.

Beef hearts roasted make a savory low-priced meat dish. Select two or three small rather than one big heart. Have the butcher trim close.

Pot roasts are sometimes called "venison roasts." A chunky piece of lean meat with brisket on one side is best for this.

Round and rump steaks are economical because they have but one bone in them. They can be made tender by mangling, but after steaks are mangled they must be cooked on a very hot broiler or they will lose their juice.—Washington Herald.

HOME HELPS

A fern ball hung in a window will often create an awkward space. It is decorative, too, and will add a touch of living green to a room that will be agreeable.

Plush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colors, which have faded from exposure to the light, will look as bright as new after sponging with chloroform.

Try using sausage fat to shorten gingerbread. When fingerbread is done, put on a thin layer of frosting and you will be surprised how much more delicious it will be.—Pittsburgh Sun.

DROP DUMPLINGS

To have success in cooking drop dumplings in chicken pot-pie or stews, be sure the gravy is boiling when dropping them in, then cover closely at once and boil—not too hard—for 10 or 15 minutes, according to size. Do not move the kettle during the time. Set off to stop boiling before lifting the lid; serve on a warm platter and avoid piling one on top of another. This has been my experience, says a contributor to the Ladies World, and I have had many failures before discovering what made my dumplings heavy.

MOTIONS IN HOUSEWORK SAVED

Lots of unnecessary labor cut out

I DO my own washing, so I tried to see if I could make improvement in this task, writes a woman to the Ladies Home Journal. I am speaking now of washing as it is done in most homes, without a washing-machine and with only a common boiler. I used to open and hold up every article as I took it from the blue rinsing water. "Why do I lift each piece up like that?" I asked myself. Of course the answer was that I had to see if it was a piece to be starched or not.

After a little experimenting I soaked the starched pieces in one tub and the unstarched pieces in another tub before washing. Then I boiled all unstarched white pieces first, then rinsed them and placed them in a basket to be hung up. Then I washed and boiled all starched pieces separately, and rinsed and hung them up. I saved more than 15 minutes by washing the two different kinds of clothes separately, because it previously took me that time to hold up each piece and decide whether it was to be starched or not—just lost motion.

This was an improvement in method, you observe, which cut down the time of work. Of course the use of better tools in this particular case, such as a washing machine or an improved boiler with a revolving wheel within, would have cut down the time more than a third.

In ironing I found that my board was not the right height. It was so high that I couldn't obtain enough purchase on my iron without extra effort. I simply lowered the board, made it very steady, and thus helped my efficiency. Even today many women use the poor and inefficient method of supporting an ironing-board upon the back of a chair and the table, where it is always shaky, instead of using a good board on a stand capable of adjustment to various heights.

In ironing I followed the same idea of specialization, all starched pieces first, all flat pieces last. It is this separation and specialization that enable the worker to "speed up" as no other plan allows. I noticed that when I sprinkled clothes

I first piled them all on a table, dampened each piece, rolled it, and stooped to lay each separate piece in the clothes-basket at my feet—an unnecessary motion for each of the dozens of pieces! I now place the basket on a high chair beside me, level with my table, and never stoop.

I found I was making the same mistake when I hung up the clothes, stooping for each piece in the basket to hang it up. I found I could stand between two lines and fill both alternately without waste motion. The clothes-basket I wheeled about in an abandoned go-cart—motion, effort and time saved—which kept the basket at the level of my waist instead of my feet.

After closely studying myself and others at work, and noticing the motions we all perform in the household tasks, I grouped the causes which make for the larger part of the inefficiency of housewives as follows:

1. The worker does not have all the useful tools or utensils at hand before her when she begins work. Therefore, 2. She wastes time and effort walking to, hunting for, or fetching ingredients, tools or materials she neglected to have at hand when she began the task.

3. She stops in the middle of one task to do something else quite unrelated.

4. She lowers the efficiency of good work by losing time putting tools or work away, generally due to poor management of kitchen, pantry and closets.

5. She uses a poor tool, or a wrong one; or works at a table, sink, ironing board or molding board of the wrong height from the floor.

6. She loses time because she does not keep sufficient supplies on hand, and because she does not keep her tools and utensils in good condition.

Any woman can improve the efficiency of her work by seeing that she does not violate any of these causes.

THIS WOMAN BUYS FOR CASH

She succeeds in keeping down the cost of living

IN THE matter of food my first rule is to buy only in season, writes a woman who has studied the art of keeping down the cost of living, in an article in the Ladies Home Journal. When rubard first appears in the market it costs 10 cents for three thin sticks—a luxury not to be thought of; but a few weeks later a large bunch may be bought for five cents and then it is a luxury no longer.

I find the most profitable method, so far as all staples are concerned, is to buy in large quantities. Buying in bulk these are some of the prices I pay on 10-pound quantities, purchased, say, once a month: Oatmeal, 37 cents; cornmeal, 21 cents; rice, 44 cents; barley, 58 cents; hominy, 24 cents; lentils, 58 cents; peas, 48 cents; beans, 56 cents; lima beans, 78 cents; ingredients for soups, 27 cents; broken macaroni, 40 cents. The problem of keeping these foods so purchased in quantities I have solved with bean pots. Some articles, like cocoa are delivered in good containers; but the cereals, which are delivered only in bags I empty into stone bean pots and these keep the cereals dry, sweet and clean.

With meat I find it profitable to buy one large joint each week rather than smaller one and "make-ups." A joint costing \$1 or \$1.25 will provide meat for my family for four days at least, once as a roast, twice served plainly in cold slices, once in a stew and finally, nearly always, in soup.

Of the vegetables I buy carrots, turnips, parsnips and onions, and the fresh green stuff only in the summer when it is very cheap. Plain boiled rice or plain boiled macaroni I sometimes serve as a

"vegetable," too, and it is appreciated as such. Through the winter when fruit is expensive, I buy the dried fruits—prunes, apricots, figs, dates—and serve them in different ways.

Cookery is an immensely important subject for the woman of small means. Any woman can get the reputation of being a good cook when she has unlimited eggs, milk and butter and meat to handle, but it is not so easy to get that reputation when those articles are scarce or nil; however, with 10 cereals, 20 flavon fruits a woman can get that reputation if she cares to take the trouble. Moreover there is no waste in my kitchen. The soup kettle is always there.

Bakery bread I found an expensive and inferior article, so I learned to make my own, and by doing so halved the cost of bread for my family; for with baker's bread I had to have at least eight-ten-cent loaves a week, but an eighty-cent bag of flour will make enough bread for two weeks, with a few cakes and biscuits besides.

Early in my housekeeping experience I learned to make soups; indeed they are a food of which my family is extremely fond. Because of the use of soups I do not have many dishes at one meal, and this not only makes the labor of preparing meals less, and the labor of clearing them away less, but it also makes the meals more appreciated—spins out variety, so to speak.

Finally my golden rule is: Never buy anything there is not money in the pocket to pay for. It is astonishing how many of those things we can comfortably do without.

DISHWASHING ONLY ONCE A DAY

Idea practicable in a small family

OF ALL the necessary things in house-keeping the one most disliked by the average woman is dishwashing.

Times without number you hear the housewife's wail: "If it were not for washing dishes I would not mind the work."

Yet this need not be such a dreaded task if you will step aside from the beaten path and wash—the dishes only once a day.

Unless you have a large family who require a quantity of dishes at each meal this is not only practicable, but a big time saver, according to the New York Press.

Have ready two good sized dishpans, and after each meal scrape all scraps from the dishes to be washed, empty all liquid from cups and glasses and stack the dishes carefully in the pans, putting the large plates in the bottom and smaller ones on top.

In the second pan put all small pieces, vegetable dishes and small platters. Stand the silver upright in a jug or pitcher and pour over all enough very hot water, in which a good soap powder or a little washing soda has been dissolved, to cover.

Now let the dishes stand in these receptacles until the morning hours, when work is easiest. The hot water will grow cold, but

the grease from the dishes will be floating on top and can be scooped off first, then the water may be poured off.

This done, the dishes will be virtually clean and ready to be rinsed in steaming hot water.

After this, if you are a wise housekeeper, you will have a wire drainer ready to receive the dripping china, in which it can be placed on a decided slant and left to drain dry.

They are ready then for the next meal, clean, bright and polished. Glasses, of course, and silver must be dried on a cloth.

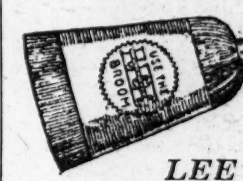
Glasses should be quickly washed and dried after each meal; but that is a small matter if all the other dishes can be left until you are quite ready to "do" them.

TAKE UP GREASE

Blotters kept in the kitchen will be found useful for a number of purposes. Buy a package of ordinary desk blotters, and when fruit juice or grease is spattered on clothing or table, apply the edge of a clean blotter and most of the liquid will be quickly absorbed. Grease spilled on the floor may be taken up in the same way.

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TRIMMING ONE'S HAT AT HOME

Directions for making bows and cockades

I'DON'T mind paying for things when I am convinced that I am getting my money's worth. But why do I have to pay \$12 for a hat when I know that it cost only \$3 before it was trimmed, and that at most it can have but three yards of ribbon on it, which even at retail price can be bought anywhere at \$2 a yard?"

How often one hears this kind of remark about the milliner's work. Yet the remedy lies in the speaker's hands, and if she knows how to sew and is possessed of average artistic skill, she need pay no more for her hats than the cost of the shape and trimmings, says the New York Tribune.

Let us suppose, for instance, that a useful knock-about hat for seaside or country wear is required, and that it is to be trimmed with the fashionable upstanding bows, with a swathing of silk at the base.

Choose your shape and buy three yards of pretty ribbon, then proceed as follows: Cut two rounds of tailor's canvas, each five inches in diameter, and sew them together, then take three pieces of ribbon, one 15 inches long and the other two 12 inches long.

Double and gather them along the raw edges. If the ribbon is very soft you must put a piece of broad millinery wire inside the loops to support them. Sew the three loops firmly in the center of the canvas.

Pin the canvas in a becoming position on the hat and sew the edges to the ribbon round the loops so as entirely to hide the canvas. Stitch the ribbon to the hat firmly, but at the same time without giving it a "sewn" effect.

Cockades are fashionable and form a simple yet smart finish to a hard-wear hat. For a cockade 1½ yards of a very stiff moire or satin ribbon will be required.

Take a piece of buckram about two inches square. Divide the ribbon into four lengths of 4, 13, 16 and 14 inches, respectively.

Double the edges of the longest piece twice, then plait the ribbon as closely and evenly as possible, pressing the edges sharply. Sew this to one edge of the buckram. Make the second frill and sew this a little below the first, then the third and attach this to the opposite end of the buckram. Finish the cockade with a band of ribbon.

Cut two circles of canvas, sew them together, then proceed to cover the canvas with loops of ribbon used.

Three yards of four-inch wide ribbon will make a rosette covering a circle measuring five inches across. The smart-

est hats of today are so simple and often so formal in their adornments that home trimmers have a splendid chance.

COLLEGE GIRLS

First of all, the girl who goes to college must remember that the initial impression that she makes determines very largely her happiness or unhappiness for the first few weeks. Above all things, she should not arrive in an elaborately trimmed suit, a beplumed hat and pumps. Such things may be suitable for rare occasions at home, but they find practically no place in the outdoor wardrobe of the well-bred college woman. The plain tailored suit cut on good lines, a tailored hat to match, and neat shoes create an impression of quiet good taste and appropriateness. This keynote of simplicity should be recognized throughout her wardrobe. Elaborate chiffon or net waists and fussy neckwear are of little use, for a college girl's room was never designed for clothes which require careful treatment and protection from dust.—Leslies.

FASHION BITS

The latest designs from Paquin show long backs on dresses and suits, long shoulder line and some Medici collars.

Some of the newest French dresses are cut with short waists, draped effects, and show old-fashioned chenille fringe.

Striped wool and velvets are very fashionable in Paris.

Velvet sleeves on cloth, satin, serge and brocade gowns is the latest word from Paris.

Yellow, purple and light cerise are three of the fashionable shades.—Philadelphia Times.

CABBAGE DISH

A delicious vegetable dish is a combination of celery and cabbage, says the Newark News. Take a small cabbage, quarter it and cut up with it a head of celery; cook in a little salted water till tender and the water is absorbed. Then add butter and milk thickened with a little flour and seasoned with pepper and salt. Let it cook till the milk is thickened, and then serve sprinkled with chopped parsley. The combination of the two vegetables is in effect similar to a sweet mild cauliflower.

NEW GENERAL OF SALVATION ARMY HAS GREAT POWER AS ORGANIZER

In view of the change in the leadership of the Salvation Army, special interest attaches to the following pen-sketch of Bramwell Booth, the new general, and to the appreciative personal article on General Booth, the founder of the army. The latter is written by one whose friendship with the general extends over many years.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The man who has now taken the forefront place in that vast movement known as the Salvation Army has proved himself for years a master in organization. That the strongest impression gained of Bramwell Booth as chief executive of the army should have been of his organizing power is an indication of the reserve and diffidence which characterize the man. A master in organization. That the strongest impression gained of Bramwell Booth as chief executive of the army should have been of his organizing power is an indication of the reserve and diffidence which characterize the man.

Without personal ambition but with a burning zeal for his cause he has known how to still the enthusiasm which, with his power of oratory, would have placed him on public platforms and given him that place in the minds and hearts of the Salvationists second only to that of the founder of the movement, for Bramwell Booth proved at the beginning of his career in the active ranks of the army that he was possessed of a fervor as ardent as that which inspired his father and mother.

To his mother, indeed, he owed much, and it is of the wonderful charm and sweetness of her voice and of her extraordinary gift of oratory that one is forcibly reminded when, his impetuous quiet broken, Bramwell Booth speaks with that persuasiveness and sincerity, and that conviction, which explain those audiences of "men and women of refinement" which were drawn to the hall in Whitechapel in the days of the Friday evening meetings.

His appeal is as strong to the poor and outcast, to those to whom the army specially ministers. As voluntary preacher and teacher in Mile End and Bethnal Green he won the confidence and love of the people, and it was he who organized the special Salvation Army corps of children which of all the army's battalions was the most cheerful and successful.

The genius of Bramwell Booth has lain in thoroughness and humility. He had the grace of his parent's lifetime to be as one who serves. He filled every position in the army, refusing none, and in every position he was thorough, until from self-instituted servant of all he had become an expert in every branch. One who knew him well described him accurately when he said of him that he possessed the qualities of a front-rank statesman, a supreme judge, a gentleman and a true Christian.

Man Who Made Salvation Army Great

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—General Booth was a great man. What is equally remarkable, he was married to a great woman. It is therefore perhaps not wonderful, though it may be unusual, that in the present general of the Salvation Army there should have risen up a man capable of carrying on its traditions and enlarging the sphere of its energies in the way contemplated by his parents.

When General Booth first attempted the organization of the movement he was attracted by a field which had practically been abandoned by the church as hopeless. The submerged tenth seemed to have sunk to a moral and mental level from which it was impossible that it should ever rise to the surface again, except as scum.

William Booth saw and believed the fact, so often quoted but so little acted upon, that there is gold in every human character. The ordinary man admits this but usually adds, with an intonation which is not to be mistaken, if you can find it. The founder of the Salvation movement believed that it was to be found, but he recognized that it was no use appealing to this side of human nature along the lines which the orthodox churches regarded as respectable. He had the courage to strike a new line for himself, and as every other pioneer, he met the full volume of orthodox antagonism and conservative resentment.

War Cries Offended

The early War Cries were not calculated to appeal to the country vicar, with his traditions of White of Selborne, or to the great scholars who gravitated from the universities to the deaneries in the stately cathedral closes. Nor were they much more likely to appeal to the evangelism of the Nonconformist sects, animated by a liberalism more rigidly conservative, in its own way, than that of the church. Readers who learned how a certain laboring man went out one Sunday morning, in his garden, to cut a cabbage and found God, were contemptuous of such methods of propaganda, whilst the crude confessions of the penitent form, made them shudder almost as violently as the substitution of the tambourine and the trombone for the harmonium and the organ.

General Booth knew human nature, in the form of the human fustian and jettison of the great cities, better, perhaps, than all the incumbents from John O'Grada to Linda End. In his native Cornwall, he had met the descendant of

Son Called to Highest Post in Salvation Army By Will of Its Founder



(Reproduced by permission of the Salvation Army Headquarters)
BRAMWELL BOOTH
New general of Salvation Army

those Puritan miners, whose sympathies the famous vicar of Morwenstow echoed in the redoubtable ballad of "Trelawney."

He Knew Human Nature

Later on, in the slums of London, he came upon human nature in every form of debasement, and he brought the conviction of the Cornish evangelist to bear on the sordid consciousness of humanity's failures, and there arose from the crucible the red-jerseyed, blue-coated soldiers, commanded by the "Major Barbaras" of both sexes.

Yet, in spite of his genius for inspiring the downcast and the downtrodden, it is doubtful if General Booth would have succeeded in his great mission if it had not been for his wife. To her magnificent courage and devotion, her extraordinary love and capacity for diffusing it, the army owed no little part of its success. And there was a depth of meaning, easily understood by every one who ever met her, though perhaps not so evident to the casual reader, in the words in which the new general declared that he accepted the command of the army all the more readily because, when the envelope was broken, he learned, for the first time, that the appointment had been made during the lifetime of his mother.

When I first knew General Booth, the army, though very far from its earliest days, was yet in those early days of growth when it was fashionable to sneer at it and to jeer at its leaders. Neither General Booth nor Mrs. Booth troubled about such things. They had not time, and they certainly had not the inclination.

Criticism Ignored

Whilst their critics had no better solution of the problem of the submerged tenth than criticism of it, so who were endeavoring to do something, they were working day and night to achieve what had been deemed the impossible. Even then, thousands upon thousands of people had been rescued from the gutter. But the Salvation meeting was still, to many of us, simply an interesting experience, like a night in "Cokers" Hall, or morning in Covent Garden Market.

I remember, in those early days, sitting beside Mrs. Booth, on the platform, at Exeter Hall, whilst the general was addressing the dense crowd of the army below. There was nothing fashionable in the attendance of a meeting in those days. Slumming, indeed, had just gone out of fashion, and the army was still anathema to culture. To a person like myself, who cared nothing for religion, and to whom the army was only a social experiment, the occasion was full of interest.

That day, speaking to thousands who, only a few weeks, months, or years, before had been outcasts in the towns or on the countryside, the general suddenly gave the order that they should hoist their colors, and in a few minutes, some thousands of white handkerchiefs were fluttering from the hands of those present.

"Yes!" he said, dryly, as he saw the action, "but a year or so ago you had not a handkerchief between the lot of you." The Salvationist answer was a great roar of approved satisfaction.

Acquaintance Renewed

Many years after those days I met him again on the deck of an Atlantic liner. He was on one of his great missions of propaganda, preaching the holy war like some Peter the Hermit, but with much greater wisdom, and for a much more valuable purpose. The weather was not good, and the general was not a particularly good sailor. Most of the time he spent in his cabin, but towards the end of the voyage, he spoke, in the saloon of the steamship.

His words were less crude than on the day in Exeter hall, but he was speaking, not to the costermonger and the charwoman, but to an audience, and an appreciative audience of more cultivated people.

Once more after that I met him and talked to him in the headquarters of the

Salvation Army. He had the same kind and gentle manner as before, and in his long blue military frock coat and carpet slippers, his white beard, rather tangled, and his face furrowed, he was a picturesque figure enough.

In any case, he was one of that great loyal-hearted body of people who do their best according to their own lights, and who are distinguished on their neighbors in this, that they do this best incessantly, and not by fits and starts, that they do it no matter what the surroundings may be and not only when it is easy; that they do it because they must and not because they can. He certainly was one of those who might say, "I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air."

PLAYGROUNDS IN BROOKLINE CLOSE WITH EXHIBITIONS

Public playground work closes in Brookline this afternoon with exhibitions on the playsteads at the Parsons school, Sewall school and Emerson park at 3 o'clock. About 800 children will participate.

Under the direction of J. Leonard Mason, supervisor of playground work, an elaborate program has been arranged. Little girls in white will show the grace they have acquired during the supervised recreation of the summer in folk dances. The boys will show that they have learned about the more vigorous games, such as baseball and basketball. There will be all kinds of field and track sports and in some of these the girls will take part.

The girls of each playground have chosen sides and there will be a game between the little women on all three playsteads.

The following are acting as instructors: Parsons school playground: James E. Toomey, Torre F. Dinner, Randolph W. Nelson, Frank B. McGovern, Minerva H. Pray, Elydia H. Stoltz.

Emerson park playground: Miss Mildred Mason and Miss Florence Eisenhart. Sewall school playground: Miss Mildred H. Dunn and Miss Grace F. Johnson.

Aside from the athletic features of the exhibition there will be exhibitions of handicraft by both boys and girls. The girls will show articles of weaving and basketry which they have made. They will also illustrate the processes of basket making.

Prizes will be awarded to the boy who exhibits the best model gymnasium and to the girl who presents the best model doll house.

GEN. MACARTHUR PASSES AWAY

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Lieut.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., passed away Thursday while attending a reunion of the twenty-four Wisconsin volunteers.

General MacArthur served in the civil war and in the Spanish war, completing the military operations which established the protectorate of the United States in the Philippines. He served as department commander at various posts, and retired from the army in 1909.

NEW LAW DEAN TAKES CHARGE

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Dr. Wm. R. Vance, recently of the Yale University Law school, has assumed his duties as dean of the college of law at the University of Minnesota. Dean Vance was elected as successor to W. S. Pattee a year ago.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Golf differs from most other games in its individuality. It is absolutely one's way. There are correct and incorrect ways of making the strokes, but the whole apparatus of the game is in the player's own hands, says a writer in Bailey's Magazine.

There is no one to interfere with the ball except the golfer himself, and he can use just which club he prefers. His opponent may be yards distant from him during the whole of the game, and while there is no one to blame but himself if he plays badly, he can appropriate the whole of the glory if all goes well.

In billiards you have to manipulate what is left you on the table. In golf you make your own lie of the ball. In cricket you make the best of what is sent down to you and there is a field of phagocytes in wait to annihilate you at every point when you wish to place the ball, but in golf there is no one to make things unpleasant. You are everything to yourself; you are the game.

This explains the greater consistency that is met with in the golfers, because though the element of chance must, of course, enter into the game to some degree, there is less of the accidental and unexpected of fluke, in fact—than in most other games, and the golfer has to make the best he can of what others choose to send him.

Just as in other forms of sport, there is the "natural" and the "made" performer, in the natural golfer there is an inborn proportion and combination between the various parts of the body which enables the player to get the most out of his strokes; in the "made" golfer some physical irregularity or even defect has to be overcome, a proceeding which of necessity interferes with the freedom

DR. MORRISON LAUDS CONDITIONS IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In view of the many sensational reports which are in circulation tending to support a belief that the Chinese republic is in a parlous condition, Dr. Morrison, who has lately been appointed political adviser to Yuan Shih-kai, has written a long and interesting letter to the Times, whose Peking correspondent he has been for so long a time.

Dr. Morrison starts by referring to the statement recently made by a Chinese advocate, a barrister at law of Lincoln's Inn, in which he pointed out that "The Chinese republic is an accomplished fact. After a revolution characterized by a rapidity, peaceableness and moderation unique in the long history of the world, the oldest monarchy on earth has become the youngest republic."

Dr. Morrison bears witness to the correctness of this assertion and complains of the way in which writers in England "still discuss affairs in China with the most gloomy pessimism, foreseeing intervention, universal anarchy, chaos, bankruptcy, and the ruin of foreign bondholders." Amidst this wealth of irresponsible sensationalism, he adds, the report of the Times correspondent in Hankau that trade is booming in what is elsewhere described as the center of unrest, comes as a welcome relief.

Optimism Is Felt

Dr. Morrison goes on to describe how the night before his departure from Peking on Aug. 6, he was entertained at dinner by the President, his confidential Chinese advisers and the general members of his secretariat being also present. The President was in excellent spirits. Everywhere, he said, conditions were improving.

General Huang Hsing of Nanking, who had been made generalissimo of the southern force with the proviso that the post was to be abolished as soon as order was restored, had now retired from his post on the restoration of order. The general Chen Chi-mei, who had given considerable trouble at Shanghai, had retired and had been replaced by the military governor of Nanking, a man of wide experience.

The President was looking forward with pleasure to the arrival of Sun Yat-sen, at whose disposal he was placing the foreign office, the finest building in Peking. He had moreover sent a high naval officer to bring him from Shanghai to Taku in a cruiser. With Li Yuan-hung, the Vice-President, the relations of Yuan Shih-kai were most cordial, and yet they were asked to believe that the latter was conspiring for his downfall. Those who attack Yuan Shih-kai, alleging that he is aiming at a dictatorship, are, says Dr. Morrison, ignoring the facts of his career.

Again, Dr. Morrison continues, people in England are asked to believe that the three parties of which the advisory council is composed are hostile factions whose quarrels threaten the existence of the republic. Nothing could be more misleading.

These parties differ in their progress as political parties do in all countries, but all three are equally republican. Dr. Morrison also complains of the way in which the departure of the late premier, Tang Shao-yi, from Peking had been described as a "flight to the refuge of the foreign commissions in Tientsin," when as a matter of fact his house, with his wife and children were at the latter place.

"When I left China on Aug. 6," writes Dr. Morrison, "conditions were everywhere improving. Customs returns proved this conclusively. Expressed in gold, the customs collections of this year promise to be the highest on record. Revival of trade was widespread, and this

despite disastrous floods in several provinces. All loans secured upon the customs had been paid to date, both as regards interest and sinking fund, and there was a considerable surplus from native customs accumulating to meet the resumption of the Boxer indemnity payments, which had been suspended since last October.

"All railway loan payments had been met. Every railway in the country was doing well, with aggregate earnings in excess of any previous year. Every missionary and consular report coming from inland China to which I had access reported improvement and progress. How can these facts be reconciled with the theory that conditions are inevitably leading to civil war?"

Dr. Morrison concludes by pointing out that the enormous changes which have occurred have involved the recasting of the whole of the internal machinery of the government. That the change has been effected with such comparative smoothness should inspire hope in the future of the country and should enable observers to realize how little foundation there is for hysterical and sensational forecasts of civil war and disruption.

STREET WIDENING TO BE CONSIDERED

At the hearing to be held by the street commissioners Sept. 11 on the widening of Seaver street, along Franklin park, from Blue Hill avenue to Walnut avenue, it is expected that opposition to the project will be made by John F. Duffey, who for some years has tried to have streets in Mattapan accepted and laid out.

Mr. Duffey, it is said, will take the ground that many streets need to be attended to in Dorchester and West Roxbury and it is a useless expenditure of the city's money to improve Seaver street.

TEACHERS SEEK TO QUALIFY FOR SPECIAL WORK

More than 40 candidates are taking examinations in the Normal school building on Huntington avenue today in the endeavor to qualify for certificates to teach in Boston schools in particular lines. Walter S. Parker, chairman of the committee on examinations of the Boston school committee, is in charge of the tests, which will continue tomorrow beginning at 9 a. m.

Today there are seven candidates for teachers in special classes, 18 taking the tests for regular teaching in evening high schools, seven candidates for special assistants which practically amount to masters' clerks, three candidates for special instructors in typewriting and stenography; two candidates for the position of principal in evening high schools, one candidate for special teacher in penmanship and two candidates in bookkeeping only.

The subjects in which the candidates are being examined are those most closely related to the particular line in which they would qualify, and, therefore, vary widely; but from all candidates a written personal record is required. English and American literature, history, commercial law, oral reading and arithmetic are among the subjects with which the candidates must be familiar.

SHORT WEIGHING IS CHARGE MADE

Eight commission merchants charged with short weighing sweet potatoes are awaiting the decision of Judge Murray of the municipal court, before whom the cases were heard Friday. Charles B. Wooley, sealer of weights and measures is the complainant. Judge Murray took the case under advisement.

The defendants were H. L. Mudgett, 31 Richmond street; W. W. Benjamin, 28 Mercantile street; H. Gussman, 21 Richmond street; Boston Produce Company, 95 South Market street; Andrew Hayden, 7 Quincy row; Clinton Fruit Company, 105 Commercial street; Charles Lawrence, 111 Richmond street; and Taylor Brothers, 109 Commercial street.

SAUGUS TO BUILD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

LYNN—Steps for the construction of an eight-room grammar school in the Cliftondale section are to be taken at once by Harry T. Turner, chairman of the Saugus school board. He will petition the selectmen for a special town meeting at which the appropriation can be made.

The Saugus schools are crowded. There are 1800 pupils enrolled as against 1700 last year. Temporary quarters have been established in Cliftondale. There are 10 new teachers this year, four of them in the high school.

CHILDREN MEET FOR PAGEANTRY

WATERTOWN, Mass.—In the playground exhibition today at Saltonstall park, which closes the first summer that the play of the public school children has been supervised, 600 children take part. Miss M. C. Wilson, supervisor, has arranged for dances by the girls and for athletic sports by the boys. Numerous scenes of pageantry are in the program. The girls will give little story plays and will show exhibits of weaving and basket work.

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TOUR EUROPE ON MOTOR CYCLES

Aboard the Leyland line steamer Cambrian when she arrived Thursday night from London were three men who made a 2000-mile trip through Europe on motor cycles. They are L. M. Foss, a mechanical engineer of Lynn; J. C. Coughlin of Augusta, Me., and B. F. Crowley of Danvers. With J. M. Young of Montrose they worked their way over on the Leyland liner Cestrian as cattleman, taking their motor cycles along with them. The four motored through England and France. Three of them kept on their journey to Vienna. On returning to England Mr. Young rejoined them.

HIGHWAY NEEDS TO BE DISCUSSED

SALEM, Mass.—The state board of highway commissioners will give a public hearing at the room of the county commissioners Sept. 19 at 2:30 p. m. to ascertain needs of Salem and surrounding cities and towns, in the matter of laying out state highways.

One project which it is understood will be pushed forward, is a state road between Salem and Andover, extending through Danvers, Howe's station, Middleton and North Andover.

SCHOOLS ENROLL 2400 PUPILS

PEABODY, Mass.—The public schools opened this week with an enrolment of 2400 pupils of which number about 450 are high school pupils.

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PRACTICAL TALKS

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Increase the size of our school to properly take care of our CONTINUALLY INCREASING ATTENDANCE. Never before did we have such an opening. HIGH CLASS WORK TELLS. Our students have always had the best. Three extra rooms are being taken for their accommodation and comfort. Register NOW and secure a seat with those who will BEGIN NEXT MONDAY. Ask for free catalog. WALTER LEROY SMITH, President.

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. P. H. Bagby, sixth infantry, relieved from duty in this city, Sept. 15, to Atlanta, Ga., for temporary duty; Lieut.-Col. W. C. Brown cavalry, detailed as acting inspector-general Oct. 1, and will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report to commanding general, eastern division, for duty as assistant.

Col. J. S. Mallory, infantry, relieved from duty with organized militia of New York and proceed to Governor's Island, take station at that place and report to commanding general, eastern division, for duty in connection with matters pertaining to the organized militia of that division.

First Lieut. E. R. W. McCabe, cavalry, will make not to exceed one visit during the month of September to Augusta, McIntosh, Atlanta and Savannah, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Lincoln, N. C., to instruct militia organizations at those places.

Capt. W. Birnie, Jr., sixth field artillery, and First Lieut. W. H. Bell, eleventh cavalry, to Trenton, N. J., and report on Sept. 9 to the adjutant-general of New Jersey for consultation relative to matters affecting organized militia of that state.

Capt. J. E. Shelley, Q. M., is relieved from detail in the Q. M. corps, September, assigned to eleventh cavalry, Sept. 5, vice Capt. S. G. Jones, eleventh cavalry, who is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Second Lieut. M. S. Murray, from the C. A. C., to the infantry arm Aug. 24, assigned to sixth infantry.

Second Lieut. E. B. Hochwalt, from the infantry arm, sixth infantry, to the C. A. C., Aug. 24, assigned to one hundred and sixty-eighth company, and will proceed at proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., as contemplated in orders Aug. 30.

Lieutenant Murray will be assigned to company and station by his regimental commander and will proceed to join the station to which he is assigned.

Second Lieut. J. Jacob Gosner, from the cavalry arm, twelfth cavalry, to the infantry arm, Aug. 24, is assigned to twenty-first infantry.

Second Lieut. J. E. McDonald, from infantry arm, twenty-first infantry, to cavalry arm, Aug. 24, is assigned to twelfth cavalry.

Lieutenant Gosner will be assigned to a company, and Lieutenant McDonald to a troop by their respective regimental commanders.

Navy Orders

Lieut. W. S. Pye, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., Sept. 16, 1912.

Lieut. I. E. Bass, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ensign J. L. Schaffer, detached the Washington, to the Des Moines.

Ensign R. P. Hinrichs, detached the Georgia, to the Des Moines.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. L. Moran, to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Chief Boatswain E. J. Norcott, to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Ensigns W. E. Chesdale, N. W. Hibbs and C. G. Gilliland, detached the Monaca, to receiving ship at Philadelphia.

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Day Dept.—3-yr. course; tuition \$100 a year. Evening Dept.—4-yr. course; tuition \$200 a year. Registration Tuesday evenings and daily except Thursday and Saturday. CLAUDE A. ARCHER, LL. B., Dean, 608 Tremont Temple, Boston.

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Paymaster's Clerk G. E. Lord, appointed, to receiving ship at New York.

Marine Corps Order

Capt. S. A. W. Patterson, retired, assigned active duty, recruiting office, Philadelphia.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived, California at Corinto, Tallahassee at Norfolk, Sept. 4.

Navy Notes

The Des Moines was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Boston, on Sept. 3, 1912.

The Jamestown has been stricken from the navy register.

The Chattanooga and the Galveston were placed in first reserve on Aug. 31, 1912, at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

The Massachusetts was placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, on Sept. 2, 1912.

The Ontario was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, on Sept. 4, 1912.

WORK ON NEW GARBAGE PLANT IS NEAR COMPLETION

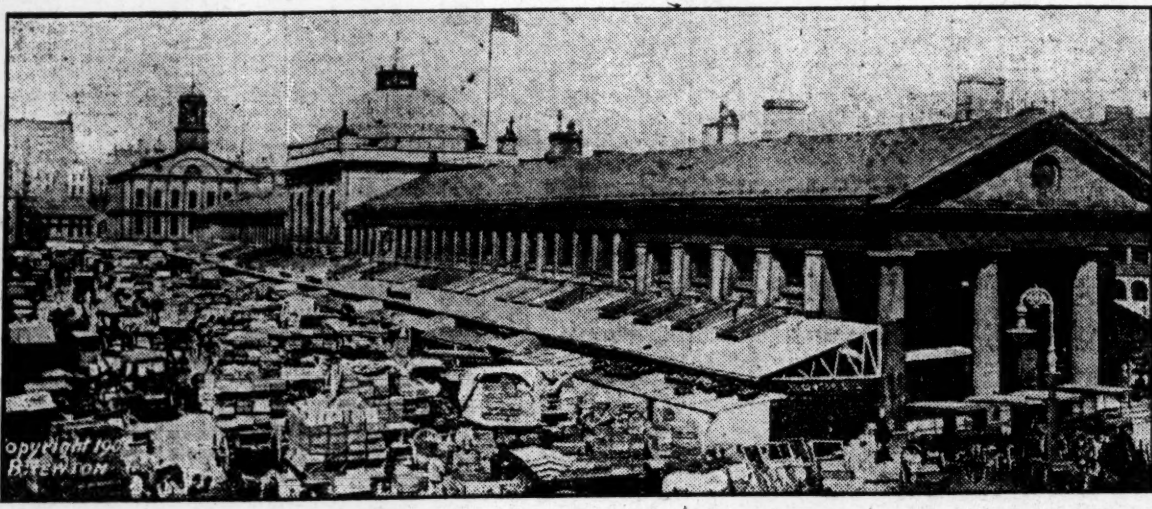
Work will have to be rushed day and night on the new garbage plant at Spectacle Island if the Boston Development & Sanitary Co. is to begin handling the city's garbage Oct. 1, according to Commissioner Louis K. Rourke of the public works department, who, with other city officials, made an inspection of the plant. The \$500,000 machinery is on the island, and the big smoke stack, which is to be 150 feet high, is now more than half completed, and workmen are building it up at the rate of five feet per day.

Chairman John A. Sullivan of the Boston finance commission and the commission's expert engineer, Guy C. Emerson, were much pleased with the survey of the new plant, which is different from any other such plant in the country. The plant is a combination of all the best features of the most efficient reduction plants now in operation.

MR. TAFT'S COUSIN PLACED

CHICAGO—Harry D. Taft, cousin of President Taft, who was prevented from continuing as an employee in the United States customs service because of civil service regulations which barred him from a prominent position, was reinstated in the managing department of the Chicago postoffice Friday. Before entering the customs service as a temporary employee Harry Taft worked in the postal department. The young man did not tell the postal officials he was related to the President.

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BARGAIN if sold by Sept. 15, 17-acre clemery farm at Sanford, Fla. For particulars write HARRY J. THOMAS, 4154 E. 110th st., Cleveland, O.

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Dewdrop Everbearing Strawberry
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LARGE, light, airy, furnished room; modern; convenient to subway. MRS. W. A. PHILLIPS, 128 W. 112th st.

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STODDARD-DAYTON, 7 pass. touring car, excellent condition, always operated by experienced chauffeur; price \$800. A. C. FRIEND, Tel. OX 2520 Tre., 1384-J.

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1000 lbs. Fresh Seconds, 2 lbs. 25c

1 lb. Box of Our Own Old Fashioned Chocolates Free with Every Pound of Our Celebrated Full Cream Caramels, per lb. 40c

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

LAND REFORM PLANS OF LIBERAL GROUP STIR LABOR CRITICS

Philip Snowden and Ramsay MacDonald Believe That Government Only Seeks Plank to Carry Election

RIFT IS EXPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The proposals of the land reform group in the Liberal party are being subjected to the most critical analysis by the Labor party.

Ramsay MacDonald, in his speeches in the new Midlothian campaign, and Philip Snowden, in his articles in the Christian Commonwealth, have both had a good deal to say on this sudden rushing to the fore of the taxation of land values, which Mr. Fels describes, in turn, as rather playing with the single tax agitation. Both Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden are clearly of opinion that the land reformers, having come to the conclusion that the insurance act is thoroughly unpopular, are in search of a plank by which they can reach the dry land of a majority at the next election.

Ramsay MacDonald declares that the Liberal party will make just the same blunders over any attempted land policy that they have made over the insurance act, and for the reason that those who are attempting to elaborate the policy have themselves only been converted by the political necessities of the eleventh hour, and have no real understanding of it; indeed, he and other members of the party have gone so far as to say that the fact that the landowners are mostly Tories has been largely instrumental in the selection of land as the next point of attack, and that the real secret of the new policy is an attempt to shift entirely on the landlords burdens which ought to be borne even more by what are popularly described as princes of industry.

Labor Plan Described

The land policy of the Labor party is one of nationalization. How, Mr. Snowden demands, are you to retain landowners on abolished landlordism? The only sane method of reform, both these Labor leaders agree, is to expropriate the landlords by forced purchase, and to rely upon the earnings of the land, plus the unearned increment, to produce the revenue to pay the interest on the bonds to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the capital.

The reason why the Labor party continued to support the Liberals, Ramsay MacDonald declared, was not that they believed particularly in Liberalism, but that they believed less in Toryism. If it could be shown them that the country would gain by the expulsion of the Liberals, they would have no hesitation in bringing about the downfall of the government, but it had not yet been shown that the substitution of Bonar Law for Mr. Asquith would in any way advance the interests of the workers.

Whether, in these circumstances, a covenant can be made between Liberalism and Labor, with regard to the distribution of seats at the next general election, remains to be seen. At present it is perfectly obvious that the antagonism of the two groups is one of the greatest assets the Unionists possess.

Eyes on Mr. Lloyd-George

In these circumstances, the position of Mr. Lloyd-George becomes the touchstone of future developments. In spite of all stories to the contrary, it is perfectly certain that there has not been that absolute unanimity of thought in the present cabinet which characterizes, of course, every cabinet, until the real facts come out.

Whether Mr. Lloyd-George really approves of the expenditure which the first lord of the admiralty is committing the government to, on armaments, is one of the cabinet secrets which have not been divulged. It is, however, generally suspected that the chancellor of the exchequer is getting more restive as this expenditure goes up.

Mr. Snowden goes so far as to anticipate Mr. Lloyd-George's secession from the cabinet, and to declare that, if this secession takes place, it will not be because he finds himself in antagonism to the land values of his fellow ministers, but because he is determined to head an anti-imperialist coalition of Radicals and Collectivists. His secession, he declares, would mean a bigger blow to the Liberal party than that of Mr. Chamberlain, and he would carry an even larger body of supporters with him.

Of course, this is only saying, what has been said many times, that a new grouping of parties is inevitable. The question is not so much as to what this grouping will be, that is pretty well certain, but as to when the division will take place.

HYDRO-AEROPLANE IS FAST

(Special to the Monitor)
COWLES, Isle of Wight—The Maple Leaf, Mackay Edgar's hydro-aeroplane, the challenger in the international race for the America cup, developed a rate of speed exceeding 50 miles an hour during her recent trials at Cowes. She is the fastest vessel of her kind.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ACT PROMISED TO SAVE NATIVE FAUNA

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Kangaroo island, which is situated some six hours' steaming from Adelaide, is regarded as an ideal place in which to permanently preserve animal and botanical species distinctive of the Australian continent.

At present 175 square miles on the island are utilized as a fauna and flora reserve, and it is now proposed that the area should be considerably increased. Certain islands in various lakes have been set apart as bird sanctuaries, close seasons for different kinds of birds are proclaimed, and in various other ways efforts are made to prevent the destruction of the native fauna and flora.

Recently the attention of the commissioner of crown lands, Hon. Fred W. Young, M. P., was drawn to the desirability of protecting the opossum, which he has ascertained is now being destroyed in large numbers for the sake of its skin, for which there is a good market. To prevent the wholesale destruction of the marsupial, and also to give power to the government to protect other native animals from time to time as occasion may require, the commissioner has directed that a bill shall be prepared for the introduction to Parliament at an early date, to provide for the protection of wild animals.

This bill will be drafted on the lines of the bird protection act, and its purpose is to give to the government the same power for the preservation of native animals, such as the opossum, kangaroo and so on, as it now possesses with respect to birds.

ANTWERP CHEERS BELGIAN RULERS ON STATE VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)
ANTWERP, Belgium—When the King and Queen of the Belgians came on their state visit to this city, accompanied by their children and several ministers, they were received at the railway station by both civil and military authorities. The royal procession drove to the palace through the crowded streets amid the enthusiastic cheers of the people. On their arrival their majesties held a reception at the palace and later attended one given by the municipality at the Hotel de Ville. King Albert in the course of a speech declared, that the future of Antwerp was the object of his constant care. He appealed to the Flemish and Walloon sections of the Belgian people to strive after unity, for in unity lay the safety of the country's national existence.

A banquet was given in the evening by General Von Sprang, the district military commander, in honor of the officers of the British, German, French, and Dutch warships, which, in recognition of the royal visit, had assembled at Antwerp. Seats of honor were reserved for the commanders of the warships of the four nations and all the generals of the garrison.

BILLBOARDS ARE STOPPED IN KENT

(Special to the Monitor)
MAINSTONE, Kent—A bylaw has been adopted by the Kent county council prohibiting the erection of unsightly hoardings and boards in the county. A penalty of £5 has been fixed and a further fine of £1 for every day during which the offense is continued after conviction.

It is provided that no person shall exhibit an advertisement which shall be visible from any public highway, carriage way, bridge way, or footway, or from any railway or open land or water open to the public and so placed as to disfigure the natural beauty of the landscape.

RUBBER EXPORTS BENEFIT CEYLON

(Special to the Monitor)
COLOMBO, Ceylon—According to figures contained in the annual Ceylon blue book, the total trade of the island for the past year amounted to rs.328,800,000, an increase of rs.3,500,000, or 11.8 per cent, over the figures for 1909-10.

Ever since 1906 the value of exports has exceeded that of imports, a state of affairs largely due to the growing bulk of the rubber trade. Some idea of the increase in this respect during recent years is provided by the fact that while in 1906 the value of the rubber exports was only rs.150,000, last year it amounted to as much as rs.2,450,000.

TOWN PLANNERS VISIT ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Danish, Russian, Bohemian and German municipalities and public authorities are represented in the party of 120 foreigners who reached London recently intent on visiting the garden cities of the country. Their visit is at the invitation of the Garden City Association with the object of studying garden city methods. Hull is the first town to be visited, and from thence the party will proceed to Liverpool, Bournemouth and Letchworth.

ENORMOUS FLOATING DOCK TAXES SKILL ON ITS WAY TO PORTSMOUTH



(Reproduced by permission of the Liverpool Express and Courier)
British admiralty's new dock, constructed by Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co., is largest of its kind in world

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL—The greatest interest has been aroused by the manufacture and successful completion of the largest floating dock in the world. This enormous structure was built by Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co. for the British admiralty.

The departure of this great dock from Messrs. Cammell Laird's Birkenhead shipbuilding yard was watched by a large number of interested spectators. The greatest care is being taken in the towing of this gigantic structure from Birkenhead to Portsmouth, the great height

of the dock walls above the water being by no means the least difficulty with which the authorities have to contend. The windage is enormous, and owing to the great width of the dock the utmost care will be required in maneuvering it into its final position.

Instructions have been issued at Portsmouth by the King's harbor master, warning the mariners to keep clear of the fairway during its transit from Spithead to the Fountain lake, where it is to be berthed until final arrangements have been completed.

A jetty has been constructed at the

cost of the sum of £1000 at Portsmouth for use in connection with the new dock. The jetty is 124 feet in length and is supported by vast iron cylinders sunk into the bottom of the lake and filled with concrete. This jetty provides railway communication from the dockyard to the floating dock, thus facilitating the transport of material required for the repair of ships. Some of the cruisers stationed at Portsmouth have been temporarily withdrawn in order to allow sufficient room for the towing of the great floating dock to her berth.

ARBITRATION TO END PROLONGED STRIKE OF FRENCH SEAMEN

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The strike of the French seamen and dock laborers (inseparables maritimes) is practically at an end. After some two months of agitation they have at last agreed to accept arbitration and at a meeting of the men at Marseilles they decided to accept the proposal of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, and send a delegation to the company.

The delegates attended at the offices of the company at Marseilles where they were received by M. Dechaud, the local manager, who was requested by them to inform the board of directors of the company, who sit in Paris, that they had agreed to accept arbitration, but that they would not commence work until the exact terms of the reference had been settled, and until the arbitrator had been actually appointed.

This will settle one of the most serious and prolonged labor troubles that have ever been witnessed in France. French commerce and the French shipping industry has suffered incalculable damage and the men themselves have lost in wages alone many millions of francs.

ITALY TO BUILD SIX WARSHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—In an article on "Naval Expansion in the Mediterranean," in the Excelsior, it is stated that Italy will lay down six new battleships, each of 30,000 tons, which are to be armed with 15-inch guns.

GERMAN JOURNAL CENSURES ACTION ON CANAL TOLLS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Ger.—Although public feeling in the matter of the Panama canal bill is the reverse of indifferent in Germany, the press is at the moment remarkably silent on the subject.

The reason is not far to see. A hint from the foreign office press bureau has undoubtedly been given to the leading papers to await the issue of events before commenting upon the action of the United States.

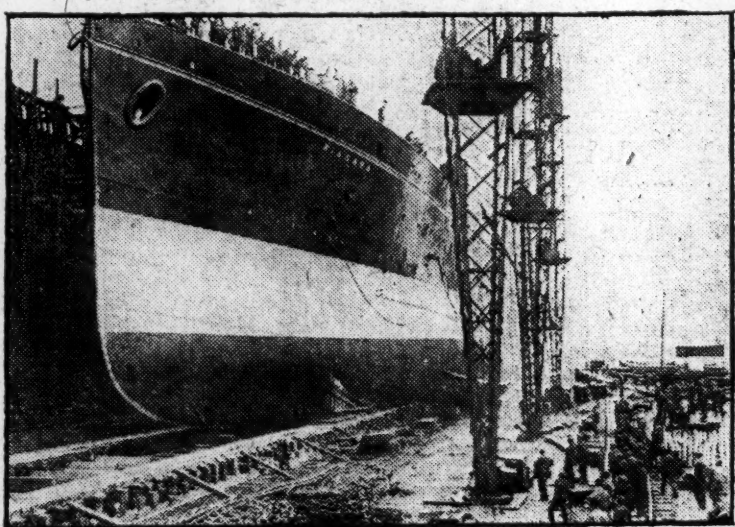
One paper of importance only, the Frankfurter Zeitung, which is great enough to act upon its own initiative, has discussed the matter fully from all points. It censures the violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the tolls clause of the bill, and calls it grotesque, while it ridicules America's ostensible enthusiasm for obligatory arbitration in all international disputes.

The same authority declares it is President Taft himself who is responsible for the idea of differentiation against foreign nations.

BULLOCKS SHOD IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—At a shoeing factory at Te Kuiti a team of bullocks were shod. The bullocks are intended for hauling on the roads, and the shoes are for protection against the metal which does not extend for a sufficient distance for the hauling to be done by horses, yet the protection is necessary for bullocks.

BIG LINER FOR NEW ZEALAND IS LAUNCHED AT CLYDEBANK



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)
Steamer Niagara, for service of Union Company of New Zealand, is named by Mrs. Borden

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—The Niagara, the Union Company of New Zealand's steamer, was launched at Clydebank in the presence of the prime minister of Canada and Mrs. Borden, who performed the naming ceremony.

At a luncheon given in honor of the guests by Charles E. Ellis, managing director of Messrs. John Brown & Co., the builders of the ship, a speech was made by Mr. Borden in reply to Sir James Mills, chairman of the Union Company of New Zealand, in which he referred to the impression which the Clyde and the enormous magnitude and variety of its industries had made upon him.

It was something of a marvel to them in Canada, where governments assisted

private enterprises a great deal, that all the development of the Clyde had been done practically unaided and by the foresight and courage of the men who had the ability, one might almost say the audacity, to undertake to make Glasgow what it now was. To him it was an inspiration to keener determination to make the most of their vast resources.

The Niagara is 543 feet in length, 66 feet in molded breadth, 37 feet 6 inches in depth to the upper deck, 64 feet in depth to the boat deck, and of 13,000 tons gross. She will be propelled by a combination of reciprocating engines with a Parsons low pressure turbine, and she will be able to use either coal or oil as fuel. Her service speed will be 17 knots.

FRANCO-SPANISH PACT IS STILL UNDECIDED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—It is expected that a special effort to obtain a quick settlement of the Franco-Spanish treaty relating to Morocco will be made now that the minister of foreign affairs is again in Paris.

The resume of the terms of the new treaty which has just recently been published in some of the foreign papers, although apparently inspired by Spanish influence, presents the matter as being in a more advanced state than it really is, and in giving the purport of certain specified clauses of the treaty, representations have been made that are known to be altogether inexact. Some of the clauses as a matter of fact still remain unsettled.

The main questions still indefinitely determined are according to the Temps: 1. The clauses relating to the railway from Tangiers to Fez. 2. Those concerning the customs and the roads of communication between the French and Spanish zones. 3. Those affecting the special account to be established between France and Spain as to the customs duty payable in respect of merchandise imported from one zone to the other and therein consumed. This latter is to be the subject of special treatment.

Clauses Defined

The clauses dealing with the adjustment of territory and of boundaries in amendment of the treaty of 1904 relate to:

1. The valley of the Ouergha, in which France obtains the left bank and the right bank up to an agreed point. This is regarded rather as a strategic than a territorial advantage to France. 2. The south zone around the Ifni. The length of coast line granted to Spain is about 35 kilometers and not 100 kilometers as reported.

3. The valley of the Louggos, in which Spain obtains Mt. Ghani, which dominates El-Kear. She, however, gives France a guarantee not to fortify this point. The officers of both countries are to cooperate in arranging a force to police this district.

These latter conditions are not included in the treaty itself, but are set forth in a letter annexed thereto.

The commission of delimitation is to be appointed at once, but they will not have the power and authority attributed to them in the recent press reports, especially with regard to the valley of the Ouergha. The new frontier is in fact to be settled definitely in this district by agreement, and the commission will

merely occupy themselves in giving practical effect to this agreement, and will be invested with no power beyond this, not even as has been alleged to the extent of making partial modifications of a discretionary character to the boundaries so fixed by agreement.

With regard to the political clauses, the representatives of the Sultan in the Spanish zone will be chosen by mutual agreement between the Spanish and Moroccan governments.

Formality Avoided

With reference to the religious missions the treaty provides that Spain will follow in her zone the example set by the French zone, viz.: missionaries will be successively replaced by French Franciscans, thereby avoiding the necessity of further formality upon this subject with the Holy See.

With regard to the economic clauses, it is now fully recognized that as the custom receipts are already charged as security for the loans of 1904 and 1910, the holders of the Moroccan bonds would not be satisfied by merely knowing that, in the changing of the control, the receipts would be paid into the state bank, but would naturally insist on a more definite form of guarantee.

To meet this question it is now arranged that the average of the customs receipts in the Spanish zone during the last two years is to be accepted provisionally as the amount which the royal government will pledge itself to pay. This sum is to be used for the purposes of the loan, an arrangement which will apply to the next two years, after which time the valuation will be revised and the Spanish government will pay the revised amount. This will remain a fixture and will be more than necessary to satisfy all charges in respect of the loan.

Another difficulty, however, still remains since the Franco-Spanish agreement needs to provide such communications between the two zones as will prevent all smuggling. The German government has raised certain objections to the proposed clause dealing with this question which have not yet been arranged and in consequence it is impossible to state with any accuracy how this particular article will be finally settled.

With regard to the railway from Tangiers to Fez, no settlement has yet been actually arrived at, but an agreement on the matter is on the eve of being arrived at between France, Spain and England.

YUAN SHI KAI STILL MASTER OF THE SITUATION IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)
PEKING, China—Once again Yuan Shi Kai has shown that he is still master of the situation. It will be remembered that the Assembly forwarded a message to the premier recently demanding that he and the minister of war should appear and give an explanation of their recent action with regard to Chang Chin-wu and Hwang-hui.

The demand made by the Assembly, instead of resulting in the appearance of Yuan Shi Kai, has produced a calm and dignified reply in which the prime minister declines to accede to the request and proposes that the Hupeh members of the Assembly should visit him instead. As will readily be understood the announcement of the contents of the message from the prime minister created no small excitement in the Assembly, and the substance of the communication was vehemently denounced by the minority, the remaining members expressing no definite opinion on the matter.

It was eventually decided to hold a session with closed doors in order that the form of impeachment of the government might be drawn up. On the question being discussed, however, it was eventually decided that it would be advisable for the Hupeh members to accept the prime minister's invitation and visit him. The same day these members met the President, who explained to them the attitude of the government. The

INSTRUMENTS ARE UNDER OFFER TO COMMONWEALTH

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Dr. Geoffrey Duffield of South Australia, at present at the University College, Reading, has offered the commonwealth government of Australia a number of instruments, which include a spectro-heliograph, a spectrograph and a pyr-heliometer, all designed for the investigation of solar physics.

With the instruments, already accepted by the government, these comprise the entire equipment essential for a solar physics observatory. In this way the break in the chain of such observatories throughout the world will be bridged and complete communications established. Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia, is forwarding the offer to the commonwealth government.

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THE HOME FORUM

ARTISTS IN BLACK AND WHITE

IN what may seem to the layman a contradictory sort of statement, a recent writer on the arts avers that to sketch in black and white as great painters from Giotto to Whistler have loved to do, is really a deeper and subtler form of art than painting with color. He compares this form of expression with pantomime, the unspoken words corresponding to the omitted color. He says also that the great artist always thinks in terms of color while he is at work in black and white. If he did not he would produce a very flat and dull kind of a landscape or figure. So of course the pantomimist thinks words all the time to make his action vital and telling.

Thinking more closely of this subject it is easy to agree with the statement that actually to paint the color in clumsy oils is a more primitive form of art work than the highly developed technical skill declared in the work of the great artist in black and white. The artist always judges his black and white by the presence or absence of what he terms "color" in it. In other words it is the beholder feels the color that was there the sketch is good. The artist brings home to thought exactly color's sense of contrast, of heightened impression here or of softness there, with his skill in contrasting the light and shade of blacks and whites. Rembrandt, we remember, made his effects by chiaroscuro, and the greatness of Leonardo's painting was after all in his use of light and shadow. So words are silently supplied by the pantomime artist who is able to make by gesture and pose the same vivid impression that words make. Who has not seen a gesture of denial or reproach which spoke far more directly and superbly, perhaps, than any word could do? It is said that we are becoming a race of readers. So the ability to read into pantomime what words would add to it, and into black and white what color might bring to it, is perhaps an accomplishment in which the modern reading world should excel.

The writer under discussion further finds that painters turn to black and white for the pleasure of the line study. They find that the simple, keen, clear line which black and white permits is more satisfying to their sense of beauty

On we go
In constant victory.
—Goethe.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by
The Christian Science
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

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The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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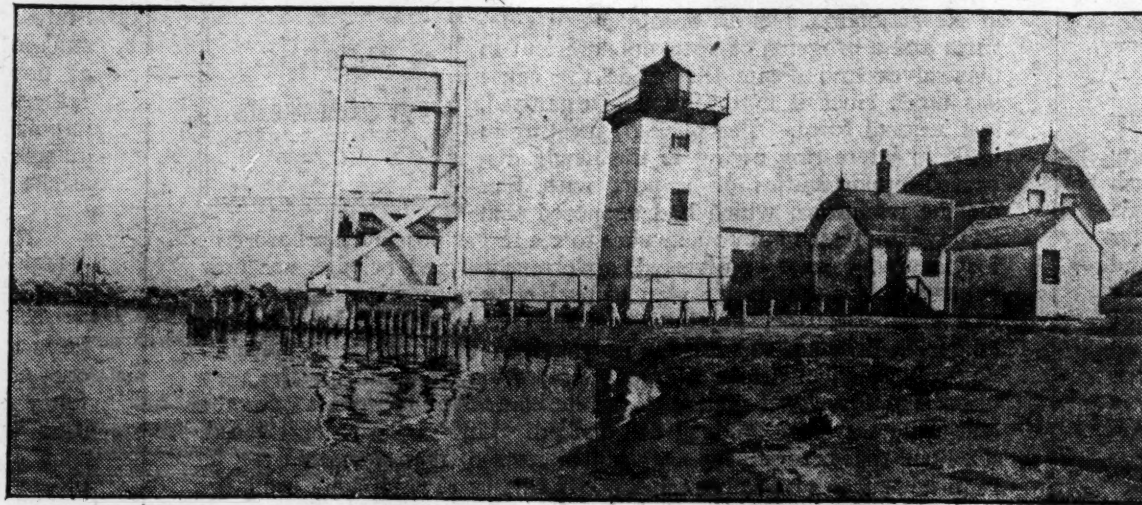
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NEAR THE PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING



LONG POINT LIGHT AND FOG BELL, CAPE COD, NEAR PROVINCETOWN, MASS.

THIS lighthouse is situated at the very tip of Cape Cod, where the cape curls toward the west and then bends in to make Provincetown harbor. It is a well-known landmark, though not so famous as the big Highland light which stands on the seaward side of the cape. Provincetown harbor has an interesting history, as the big monument erected here in honor of the Pilgrims attests. In these sheltered waters the Mayflower came to anchor after being 68 days out from Plymouth, Eng. The Pilgrims had a shallop of their own stored away in the char-

tered ship, but it required over two weeks to make it seaworthy and the master of the Mayflower very wisely objected to exploring the shoals of the bay in the Mayflower. So the ship's long boat was first put off, and several exploring expeditions convinced the Pilgrims that the end of the cape was not a suitable place for settlement.

When the shallop was ready the explorers skirted along the cape to the south, across the bay side, and were at last driven across Cape Cod Bay to the entrance of Plymouth harbor. This harbor had been named already by Capt.

John Smith, for the town of Plymouth from which the Mayflower had sailed. The shallop took refuge under the lee of Clark's island, in Plymouth bay, where they spent the Sunday and where a sermon was preached by one of the explorers. Next day they went over to the mainland and found water and good soil and chose the site of the new settlement. Then returning the 25 or 30 miles to Cape Cod they brought the Mayflower to her mooring in Plymouth harbor. The passengers, sent to shore in the long boat, were landed on Plymouth Rock, which is really a small boulder, still preserved under a stone canopy.

CONQUERORS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CONQUEROR while unsubdued!"
Once more I turn and face the foe.
With courage and new hope imbued,
I joyful into battle go.

No failure as defeat construed,
I fall, I rise, I onward go
A conqueror all unsubdued,
I victory alone will know.

The battle is not to the strong, but to the patient. It is proverbially easier to display great courage at a sudden crisis than to maintain it under the harassment of long-continued trouble. Faith is an essential element of all victory. The apostle tells us "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

The piteous failures of mortals are due not so much to want of faith as to faith misdirected. Mortals believe in failure. They handicap at the outset their every effort. Yet human hope and endeavor and victories are but the evidence of faith in the right, for without this faith no victory was ever won.

Much that the worldly call success is really failure. It does not bring happiness and falls short of permanence. Genuine success is not limited to the individual who wins the victory, but benefits all mankind. This is the hallmark of success, and anything less is spurious, a glittering imitation.

The conqueror, then, is not always he upon whom the world looks as such. The mightiest victory of all time was won at Calvary, but to the lookers-on Jesus of Nazareth was defeated. Because of their misguided faith they could not see the triumphant Christ. It is for this reason that many seem to be obscured today that "are more than conquerors through him." Yet this obscurity is only temporary and is removed by increasing vitality of vision in those who behold the truth.

This fact is of insuperable comfort to one who seems outwardly confronted by a blank wall of defeat. If in his own heart he knows himself unsubdued his victory is assured and the world's recognition is but a matter of time.

tion of it, however tardy, is also assured. This applies to every victory for right, it matters not how circumscribed the battlefield, nor how seemingly insignificant the issue. "For none of us liveth to himself," said Paul. Whatever God wills is for the common good of all. None are blessed alone.

Knowledge of the oneness of all struggle for the right sustains the lone warrior guarding the pass to his own thought. For though this task is one which each must do for himself, whether he be physically isolated from his fellows or in close companionship with them, yet for every true thinker the task is the same. Mankind has but one problem, the elimination from consciousness of everything un-Godlike. The problem assumes many forms, and is called by many names, but by and by men will marvel that mistakes were ever classified and named. The student of mathematics would find the solution of his problems far more difficult, if probable and present errors were each designated, some perhaps with sonorous Latin names.

The conqueror is none the less a conqueror and a brave soldier because his warfare consists solely in the refusal to admit wrong thoughts, and in thus retaining and protecting the right thoughts already his. Every mortal is shackled in some measure by the fears resulting from many centuries of false thinking. In other words, the faith of mortals in evil limits their faith in good. Very truly does Tennyson write, "Unfaith is aught is want of faith in all."

We name the negation of faith, doubt.

From "Wrestling Jacob"

By CHARLES WESLEY

Come, O thou traveler unknown,
Whom still I hold, but cannot see;
My company before is gone,
And I am left alone with thee.
With thee all night I mean to stay,
And wrestle till the break of day.

I need not tell thee who I am,
My sin and misery declare;
Thyself hast called me by my name;
Look on thy hands and read it there;
But who, I ask thee, who art thou?
Tell me thy name and tell me now.

Wilt thou not yet to me reveal
Thy new, unutterable name?
Tell me, I still beseech thee, tell;
To know it now resolved I am;
Wrestling, I will not let thee go
Till I thy name, thy nature, know.

What though my shrinking flesh complain
And murmur to contend so long?
I rise superior to my pain;
When I am weak then am I strong.

My prayer hath power with God; the grace
Unspeaking I now receive;
Through faith I see Thee face to face;
I see Thee face to face and live!
In vain I have not wept and strove;
Thy nature and Thy name is Love.

REASON AND EXPERIENCE
BOTH FORBID US TO EXPECT
THAT NATIONAL MORALITY
CAN PREVAIL IN EXCLUSION
OF RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES.
—George Washington.

SMALL KITCHEN MODERN IDEA

ARCHITECTURE is one of the professions formerly thought to be the domain of men which women are now entering with success. Certainly there is every reason why women, who know more of practical needs in housekeeping than men often do, should be peculiarly successful in planning real homes. It was said in a recent sketch of some apartment houses in New York that they were particularly good because they had been planned by a woman, who knew exactly where the various household conveniences should be placed in order to save time and effort for the workers in the home. The modern idea of a small kitchen is one of those where there is plain advance over the old ideas. One does not know whether this is a man's idea or not, but however it came

about the small kitchen which saves steps is an excellent notion. Few people ordinarily expect more than two people to be at work in a kitchen, at one time, and to have spaces so great that three or four steps are necessary in moving from the stove to the table, from the sink to the china closet, where one or two steps might be is plainly nonsensical.

The so-called butler's pantry in modern apartment houses—so-called even in places where a butler would be a veritable white elephant—is one of the modern advantages. This permits the china and silver to be handled much nearer the table than when it had to be carried to the kitchen sink, and moreover by keeping the bulk of the dishwashing out of the kitchen permits the kitchen to be so much smaller. The achievements of the modern kitchenette housekeeper are such as to make doings of famous cooks of an older hospitality seem clumsy and cumbersome or fairly vulgar. Here in a nutshell, as it were, is everything needed to make a dinner of several dainty courses, and the whole work is done almost without taking a step, so the enthusiastic housewife tells you. From the kitchenette to the modern kitchen is not in dimensions so very far. The days are past when the journeyings of cooking utensils from the stove, to the table, to the sink and to their final putting away place mounted up to miles in the course of a year.

Of innocence and love and trust,
Of quiet work and simple word,
Of joy and thoughtlessness of self,
Build up my life, good Lord.
—Stopford A. Brooke.

Dramatic Moment in Great Political Convention

Writing of the Republican convention in Chicago, some one says in Scribner's that much of the excitement was more amusing than significant. The real thrill, when it came, was big, not on account of what actually happened, but on account of what lay behind it, on account of what it meant. The clerk was calling the votes for chairman, and in vehement, aggressive shouts the men were answering back the name of either McGovern or Root. The clerk came to the delegates from California. He had called the name of Governor Johnson, of Truxton Beale, of Francis J. Heney, and, in stentorian, defiant shouts, each had thundered back the choice of the followers of Roosevelt. For an instant the clerk remained silent, and then loudly and distinctly called, "Mrs. Florence C. Porter!" And for the first time in the history of the United States a woman, in a firm, clear, sweet voice, cast her vote in a national convention. That was drama! That was where we got the first thrill. And while 11,000 men and women cheered her, the gentle-faced gentlewoman bowed her head and happily smiled.

Midsummer

With a ripple of leaves and a tinkle of streams
The full world rolls in a rhythm of praise,
And the winds are one with the clouds and beams—
Midsummer days! Midsummer days!
The dusk grows vast; in a purple haze,
While the west from a rapture of sunset nights,
Faint stars their exquisite lamps upraise—
Midsummer nights! O midsummer nights!
—W. E. Henley.

Japanese Music

The imperial family of Japan has produced some musical composers. At the reception given by the Mikado in 1894 to celebrate his silver wedding a dance was played which, according to the program, was "composed 1300 years ago by the Emperor Yomei." It represents the joyous flight of a bird of paradise in the golden age." Another dance was composed 987 years ago by Prince Atsumi.—Buffalo Commercial.

Ambiguous

Mrs. Jenkins—Mrs. Smith, we shall be neighbors now. I have bought a house next you, with a water frontage.
Mrs. Smith—So glad! I hope you will drop in some time.—Everybodies Magazine.

WHEN CHICAGO WAS "CHEKAGOU"

THE first Ft. Dearborn was built in 1803, and occupied by a garrison of United States troops until 1812, when it was destroyed by the Indians. The name Chicago, as descriptive of the river and its neighborhood, was in use for more than a century before the first Ft. Dearborn was built. It appears on Franquetin's map, printed in 1684, as "Chekagou," and is believed to have been derived from an Indian word meaning "wild onion." In an Indian treaty of 1773, the river is referred to as "Chekagou, or Garlick creek." The wild onion plant may be seen at the present day growing luxuriantly on the prairies near the city. These facts, says the New York Post, we take from J. Seymour Currey's "The Story of Old Ft. Dearborn." At the time when the fort was built, the site had been known to civilized men for 130 years, the Chicago river and the surrounding region having been discovered by Joliet and Marquette on their return from a voyage on the Mississippi, which they were the first white men to visit. The name Dearborn was given to the fort in honor of Gen. Henry Dearborn, secretary of war under Jefferson, and the man who had ordered the construction and garrisoning of a fort at the mouth of the Chicago river,

where a tract of land six miles square had been ceded by the Indians in the treaty of Greenville in 1795, evidently for such a purpose.

Vocational Choice

"The question of vocation is one which is being carefully considered by those who have youth in charge. Dr. Allen Hoben of Chicago University, speaking at Chautauqua, reminded his hearers that this question of vocation is a business proposition involving at least \$50,000. The youth, whatever his choice of work, should be able to take delight in it, as the painter or musician does. He should certainly be socially solvent, if not financially; able to make his contribution to the good of the community in some form.
The boy seldom accomplishes anything till he regards his vocation seriously, sees it in the larger aspects and relations. The versatile youth is handicapped, in that it is hard for him to concentrate all his energies on one of his many capacities.
A melancholy bird? Oh, idle thought! In nature there is nothing melancholy.
—S. T. Coleridge.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Riding an Ostrich

One beautiful day, last October, when we were living in California, I went to spend the day at an ostrich farm, writes a young reader to St. Nicholas. This is a lovely spot where tropical flowers and trees grow, so if ostriches appreciate nature's beauties, they may feast their eyes on every side.

I became acquainted with the guide during my many visits to this ostrich haven, and when I arrived, he gave me a hearty welcome.

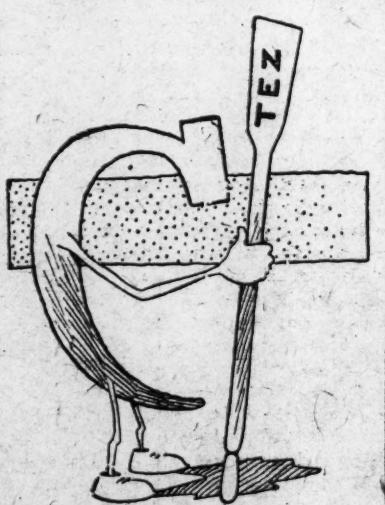
As a great favor, the good guide allowed me to ride a gentlemanly ostrich named "Uncle Sam." At first I had trouble sitting on his sloping back, but by grasping his wings, I found I could ride him easily.

Swiftest Bird

Though the petrel is swift, the frigatebird is far swifter. Seamen generally believe the frigatebird can start at daybreak with the trade winds from the coast of Africa; it roosts the same night upon the American shore. Whether this is a fact has not yet been conclusively determined, but it is certain that this bird is the swiftest of winged creatures.

and is able to fly, under favorable conditions, 200 miles an hour.—Our Dumb Animals.

Picture Puzzle



What explorer?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Mijk.

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St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, September 6, 1912

Saving China's Entity

THE London letter of the Monitor Tuesday summed up the evidence leading British onlookers to belief that Japan and Russia are at one in a policy to partition China after a fashion best suiting their interests; and this despite Japan's formal committal by treaty with the powers to join in a policy of preserving China's entity. Within a few days China has had reason to suspect that Great Britain may have taken essentially a similar position by an ultimatum respecting Tibet. A combination of circumstances apparent in Peking a month ago led the correspondent of the New York Tribune to declare then that the "open door" policy of John Hay, which had as its corollary the preservation of China's unity, had gone by the board and was of none effect, judging by the policies being urged upon China; and the tenor of the comment of the Chinese press is to the same effect. For Americans the important feature of this situation is that the United States is not excepted from the charge of retreat. Hand in hand with European diplomacy, the United States has refused recognition to the new republic, has endeavored to force upon the nation an excessive loan, and has declined to reaffirm the policy of Secretary Hay, which in turn was indorsed by Secretary Root.

That America still holds a preeminent place in the affections and confidence of the Chinese is due to causes other than those based on recent "dollar diplomacy," and also because the Chinese are aware that public opinion ultimately governs in the United States and may be counted upon for fair play ultimately.

The point that the Monitor now stresses is this, namely that upon the American policy toward China in this hour of her need no clear light is being shed by any responsible official spokesman. Secretary Knox is en route for Japan. At no time during the recent session of Congress was there any debate of the far eastern policy of the nation, as there well might have been. The fact is that a characteristic ignorance of or indifference to foreign affairs is making it possible now for the United States to be committed to an attitude toward China based on commercial expediencies and not on higher motives of international relations.

It is high time that Americans knew more of the facts about the real condition of affairs in the department of state and the ends which Mr. Knox is trying to achieve both in China and Latin America. To say this is not to argue that the United States, by itself, can alter the course of China's history if other powers have determined to take sections of the empire. But the American public has a right to more light than it is getting now; and if the "open door" policy of Mr. Hay is no longer even formally adhered to at Washington, that fact should be known.

Corn Bread and its Appeal

TWENTY-FIVE or thirty years ago, when more Indian corn was raised in the United States than consumption demanded, when it was still occasionally used for fuel, and when 25 cents a bushel was regarded as a fair price, agents of the government at Washington were sent abroad for the purpose of showing Europeans to how many uses the grain could be put. The educational campaign extended to one of the greatest of the Paris expositions. Here the Hon. Clark Carr, orator and writer of considerable note, held forth interestingly and instructively on the food possibilities of American maize. No doubt Europeans learned in those times a great deal more than they ever knew before about the grain distinctively called corn in the United States, but for an entirely unforeseen reason the actual result of the campaign never became known.

It was a period of great expansion in the United States. The cattle ranges were beginning to fail the stockman. The country was growing rapidly in population. Larger areas were being added yearly to the soil under cultivation. There was a growing domestic demand for everything eatable, corn included. And to cap it all, it was discovered that the corn belt refused to widen or to lengthen in correspondence with all other growth. It was, in fact, shown to be practically stationary. Whatever increases might be made in corn production through the future would have to come from better farming rather than a larger acreage.

Ever since then respect for Indian corn has been growing, and its price has been increasing. The dream of dollar corn has been realized. It is too valuable not only for fuel, but farmers are saying now that it is too valuable to be fed to live stock. Exportation of the cereal has fallen off. There is no longer anywhere a desire to ship it in large quantities out of the country. Numerous things are being made of it and extracted from it at home. It is a cash product, as easily convertible as government bonds. And now there is a demand for it from an unexpected quarter.

The South has always been loyal to corn bread. Corn bread is eaten by everybody in Dixie, rich and poor, old and young. No southern hotel or restaurant that does not serve corn bread and corn pone is a real southern hotel or restaurant. Northerners visiting the South eat and enjoy corn bread and corn pone. Recently somebody asked in an appealing tone why corn bread and corn pone could not be served as well in the North as in the South, and now there is a demand for it that extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to Mason and Dixon's line.

Will it be supplied? Shall northerners the coming winter have hot corn bread and hot corn pone in addition to hot corn cakes with their breakfast bacon? Very likely, if they insist upon it. No southern man, without corn bread or corn pone, would feel that he had breakfasted; and no northern man need be deprived of these simple luxuries if he will make it clear that he wants them. However, the strange thing is that the northern taste for corn bread should have remained undeveloped throughout all the years when corn was selling for 25 cents a bushel, or less, and should assert itself now when corn is becoming almost high enough for the kernels to be strung as beads and worn as a necklace.

THE price of beans continues to advance steadily, owing to a shortage of the supply in a country that without half trying could raise beans enough to keep the whole world supplied.

Atlantic Waterways

THE fifth convention of advocates of deeper waterways along the Atlantic, now in session in New London, has an enrolment of delegates and a program of speakers sufficient in themselves to indicate the stride the cause has made since it first took this organized, institutional form. The place of meeting in itself is interesting owing to the newly discussed opportunities of a port with fine marine traditions, which had supposed that its day had passed but now awakes to see larger possibilities before it. Forces that cannot be diverted, governmental and private, are now enlisted in support of the plan to perfect the coastal waterway system from Beaufort north to Boston. The main proposition no longer is debated. Questions now before the convention have to do with practical details like standardization of depth, or the very important correlated matter of public control of terminals once the new waterways are dredged and docked. Unless this issue is faced, the hope that through the new routes costs of transportation can be reduced will not be fully realized. If this issue is blinked, the large expenditure and much labor will but further the interests of corporations already thoroughly entrenched in monopoly of harbor frontage.

For the New England constituency of this organized effort to use natural resources and man's constructive skill in building up commerce, chief interest lies in projects that either plan to unite the waters of Massachusetts bay and Long Island sound or to extend further inland via canals the waters of the bays that line the coast of states filled with teeming manufacturing cities. Far beyond the New England shipping industry, the Cape Cod canal has its significance, and the scheme to make Taunton accessible to deep-water craft is symbolic of others that, in due time, will develop as the part that canals can play comes to be understood in the United States as it is in Europe.

While the financial and engineering aspects of this general coastal waterway plan are important, they present nothing insuperable to either managers or builders. Public interest, once assured of this, would do well to concentrate on securing such use of the new highways for commerce as will insure distribution of the profits accruing on something like a fair basis to shippers and to the public.

Swimming Baths Through the Initiative

STEPS have been taken by the Municipal Ownership League of California to compel the establishment of free salt water baths on city property at West Berkeley, in that state. It appears that the mayor and city council of Berkeley failed to take cognizance of a public demand for these baths, and this led the league to inaugurate a campaign with the view of invoking the initiative. Those friendly to the movement are therefore asked by the league to take the usual course of joining in a petition demanding that the question be put to the electorate. Regardless of local considerations, it would seem that it should no longer be necessary to employ extraordinary means in order to bring municipal governments anywhere to a realization of the usefulness and beneficence of properly conducted public baths. Communities situated on large bodies of water, river, ocean or lake, should be especially enterprising in this particular. Compared with the benefits derived from the establishment and maintenance of public baths, the cost is usually negligible. Hardly a city in the United States, large or small, is equipped at present in this particular as it should be. The first and second among American communities have been giving more than ordinary attention to the subject during the past summer, but it cannot be said that either New York or Chicago is moving toward the accomplishment of the desirable end at anything like an assuring pace, nor is either likely to do so until some energetic and powerful association of citizens shall in each case take the matter in hand seriously and determinedly.

Most of the cities have fallen short of their opportunities and responsibilities in this respect. Every city that now has free bath houses should have more and better ones, and if they are obtainable in no other way, and they can be obtained by invoking the initiative, then the initiative, where it is not already in operation, may put forward a new and a forceful claim for adoption.

DURING the last academic year colleges and universities of the United States enrolled 4856 foreign students. Include summer schools and preparatory schools, and at least 2000 more must be credited. They come from about every quarter of the world; but Canada, the West Indies, China, Japan, Great Britain, Mexico, India and Ceylon, Germany, the Philippines, Russia and Finland, and Australia led, in the order named. A majority of these transient but important seekers after knowledge matriculated in the arts and sciences courses. Many of them selected engineering, agriculture, theology, economics and chemistry. In most cases they represented personal or family confidence in the American type of education, and ability to pay the expense of travel and tuition without aid from other sources. Not a few of them, as in the case of the Chinese, came on government funds. Others, no doubt, were delegated to represent special interests eager to utilize trained youth in plans for future assertion of racial or national revolt. The increasing stream of Indians, coming to American institutions of learning rather than to British universities as formerly, is due unquestionably to influences that are nationalistic in temper and in ideal.

The motives which lead to this increasing attendance of foreign youth on American schools are various, and not always mainly definable in terms of formal pedagogy. Pecuniary rewards that have been seen to follow American trained engineers' services lure some youths across seas, no doubt. Wherever there are political and social stirrings that point toward a democratic form of government taking the place of one that is monarchical, it is not surprising that youth from such regions seek an American environment in which to study not only books but the practical workings of politics under democratic forms. The new China is to be made over mainly by youth and by men who have studied American life while students in the United States; and it is to the United States that Sun Yat Sen, the greatest of Chinese patriots, has just sent all his children to be educated.

This process of education in an American environment does not always work well, and frequently results in spoiling an Asiatic or

United States as Educator

European for service at home while at the same time failing to fit him for competition with the American if he remains in the United States. But, broadly speaking, the results are excellent when the students use discretion in assimilation of knowledge and imitation of new customs, and when they retain the ideal of service of fatherland. That so many alumni of American colleges now hold important posts of responsibility in so many quarters of the world, is an asset that again and again is to prove valuable to the United States as she expands in her political foreign policy and develops her trade.

RESIDENTS of Gary, Ind., visiting Chicago hereafter, will be privileged to walk back over a new paved road—if they care to, or have to.

It is illustrative of the trend of things that one need not now necessarily draw upon fancy in order to see the approach of the time when some will pay out annually, in rent for living quarters, an amount of money that in the United States fifty or sixty years ago represented the exceptional private fortune. There is evidence going to show, indeed, that if this point has not been reached already, it is only because invention in providing luxurious apartments falls behind the desire and the ability of not a few to occupy them. It is indicative of the rapid strides that are being made in this direction, that the height of extravagance in living was supposed to be reached only ten years ago by a man who undertook to pay \$20,000 a year for a suite of rooms, with all service save food, in a fashionable hotel. So many are now paying \$25,000 a year for bare apartments that new leases at this rate are recorded as a matter of course. Some apartments are designed at present that will be offered, it is said, at \$40,000 a year, and readily find tenants.

It would be absurd to suppose that this, or any price near it, will fix the limit. Those who can afford to pay \$25,000 a year, it must be presumed, can afford to pay more; those who can afford to pay \$40,000 a year, it likewise must be presumed, are able to take on much greater obligations. It is, in fact, stated by a writer who seems to speak with authority, that the present aim of builders in one American city, at least, is to design apartments that will command rentals beyond any yet dreamed of.

No matter how the wisdom of this pursuit of sumptuary existence may be questioned, it is difficult to dispute successfully the right of those who engage in it to dispense their incomes in their own way. At least, it would be so as society is at present organized. Some day, perhaps, there will be a sincere and determined effort to regulate incomes so that the awful contrasts of life now discernible in the communities where rise these luxurious apartments will no longer be possible. In our time the change that will result in the obliteration of these contrasts will come, however, rather through the process of leveling up than through that of leveling down. It will come when popular thought and popular conscience, backed by the omnipotence of righteousness, shall deny special privilege or special opportunity to any and proclaim equal privilege and opportunity for all.

And of the forces now operating to bring about this blessed state of things, none is working more steadily and effectually than that which is urging unbridled luxury and extravagance forward to their own destruction.

Boston's South End section, once the center of fashion and wealth, is now setting other districts of the city an excellent example of arrested decline. During the past decade, largely through the service of the South End house and its auxiliaries, a change has come over the depressing situation facing owners of property. Indifference to aught save personal ends among the increasing army of tenants and roomers who inhabit the many lodging houses of the district has been challenged. An improvement association has been formed, with officials and members representing all the various racial, religious and economic differences of citizens. This society discusses district and neighborhood problems, names delegates to speak for sectional needs before city and state lawmakers, and contributes to weld diverse elements of the urban center together by developing pride in the South End and stirring vital hope for its future. Pride in Boston then follows as a matter of course.

The latest organization of this district is a business men's club, with 200 members, whereby it is expected that merchants, bankers and manufacturers of the district will fraternize at midday luncheons, furthering "unity, progress and sociability" among persons with vested interests in a section of the city that has its manufacturing as well as its residential problems to meet. Though not a few of the members of this club are non-residents of the district, they can be led, through association with persons who are South Enders, to join effort with all agencies that are bettering conditions in the tenements and lodging houses.

The satisfying aspect of the whole trend is that it keeps alive a proper district patriotism, such as too often is allowed to pass away. There is a note of hope now where gloom was fast settling down. The old ideal of neighborliness is being restored.

THE harvest fields of Alberta are appealing for help. "We want men; send all you can lay your hands on," is the cry. Of course the order cannot be filled, but it can do no harm to keep in mind the fact that men willing to work are wanted, and not only in Alberta, but practically everywhere.

THE visiting geographers do not think that either New York or Chicago fittingly represents this country. Do they realize what a controversy they are opening among cities of the next and following groups, or, looking at it in another way, do they realize how proud they are making Philadelphia?

ABOUT 10,000 men employed in the glass blowing industry have agreed to a cut of 20 per cent in their wages. They take the reduction very cheerfully, and agree to blow just as hard as before it was made.

FRANCE is to have a bumper crop of olives, and, from all accounts, the olive oil output of the cottonseed mills in this country will keep pace with it.

AGAIN it is proposed that eggs placed in cold storage be dated. The difficulty lies in finding an indelible ink that will keep as long as the eggs.

High Cost of High Class Apartments

Urban Neighbors Unite